Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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Will The Government Get Them?

ABATEMENT ACT CLOSES RESORTS

Enforcement in Frisco Will Have State-Wide Effect Upon Tenderloin Districts

The full penalties of the California red-light abatement act were imposed for the first time in San Francisco, Feb. 17, when Superior Judge Sturtevant closed four tenderloin resorts, ordered the confiscation of the personal property of the tenants and of the furnishings and furniture in the houses and decreed that the places must remain vacant for one year.

It was charged that the places were used for immoral purposes and the decree, according to legal authorities in San Francisco, will have the effect, if sustained by the higher courts, of closing every immoral resort in the State.

PARTY MUST RAISE ITS STANDARDS

Iowa State Senator Says Democrats to Prosper Must Adopt Woman Suffrage Plank

At a meeting of Democrats in Jasper County, Iowa, last week, Senator John T. Clarkson, of Albia, said: "If the Democratic party, State and national, is to live and prosper, it must adopt a high moral plane with prohibition and equal suffrage as two of its most prominent features." Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, was the first speaker, and her suffrage arguments were well received and [illegible]

Brewers Refuse to Bring Records in Federal Probe

Say They Would Incriminate Themselves by Answering Questions, and Claim to Destroy All Accounts Regularly—Mulvihill Intercepts Witnesses

Brazen denials on the part of leading brewers that any records of their financial transactions of last year and previous years have been saved characterized the federal grand jury's investigation in Pittsburgh last week. The men who are said to have directed a brewery "slush-fund" against the equal suffrage campaign in four States last fall admitted in succession that they would incriminate themselves if they answered questions put to them by United States Attorney Humes. A hearing at which they must answer charges of contempt of court was set for March 3.

The brewers declare that every bit of the records, even to the check book stubs and pass books, have been destroyed. The government officials are loath to believe this, and it is claimed that they already have in their possession records which the liquor men attempted to hide. Whether the government will be able to get the important records before the grand jury is the question of the hour.

It is evident that the brewers, despite their insolence, consider the situation desperate. With an array of the highest salaried attorneys obtainable that overcrowds the counsel table at the Federal building, they are fighting with every weapon at hand, and seem to prefer going to jail to the alternative of presenting their books. Such a swarm of private detectives hovered around the government prosecutors that Attorney Humes had to warn them not to enter the government building.

The most conspicuous example of the lengths to which the liquor men will go was shown by their interception of witnesses. Miss Katherine Gallagher, a stenographer in the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association offices in Philadelphia, was taken from a train bound for Pittsburgh, where she was to testify under a government subpoena, by James P. Mulvihill, vice-president of the Independent Brewing Company. Mulvihill's automobile dashed up the East Liberty station and Miss Gallagher and her father were carried away, protesting. After a long interview in the office of Attorney George E. Shaw, one of the counsel for the brewers, she was allowed to testify. Another witness, W. J. Damm, is known to have been visited by Mr. Mulvihill following Damm's appearance before the jury. Prosecutor

(Continued on page 74)

WOMEN GO TO POLLS IN MANILA

Keen Interest Shown by Insular Residents, in Spite of Undesirable Voting Places

"A heavy vote cast by the Democratic ladies of Manila was a feature of Democratic primaries on Jan. 28," says the Cablenews-American, a newspaper published at Manila, Phillippine Islands. "Mrs. Ross, wife of Judge Ross, chairman of the territorial executive committee, voted early in the day at the Ermita polling place at Carnival headquarters."

The delegates elected formed be Democratic Territorial convention which met in Manila on February 10. This convention elected six official delegates to the National convention which is to assemble in St. Louis in June.

Before the primary was held Major Hartigan said in an interview: "Few ladies will vote, owing to the location of the polling places, and I doubt if the ladies who hail from equal suffrage States, which are mainly prohibition, will go to the polling places in great crowds."

The polling places were the police station and a road house. Nevertheless, according to the press, a heavy vote was cast by women led by the wife of a prominent judge.

While the United States Congress refuses to allow women to vote on matters of government in the Philippines, the people who live there let them vote on political matters when possible, and, what is more, the women show that they want to vote by going to the polls even when, as in this case, they are in objectionable places.

MAYOR THOMPSON LOSES IN CHICAGO

Graft Charges and Failure to Close Disorderly Cafes Cost Him Aldermanic Battle

Mayor Thompson's efforts to sweep nine opposing aldermen out of the city council were defeated Feb. 29 in the most warmly contested primary election ever held in Chicago. Details as to the women's vote have not come in, as the Woman's Journal goes to press.

The nine aldermen charged Mayor Thompson, among other things, with violating the civil service law in building a political machine in the city hall and failing to curb disorderly cafes. On these counts Mayor Thompson had also alienated a large number of the women voters.

The mayor won in only two of the nine wards in which he had mobilized the full forces of the City Hall to fight Republican aldermen, who were running for renomination.

Recently the Journal de Paris took a canvass of its women readers on suffrage. To their coupon asking, "Do you believe in woman suffrage?" they expected about 200,000 answers in all, for and against. They received just three less than a million affirmative answers.

MAYOR THOMPSON TO BLAME FOR ROWE-EATON SCANDAL

Chicago Chief Executive, Elected by Men's and Women's Vote, Appointed Mrs. Rowe to Position Over Protest of Leading Women Citizens

Chicago politics were thrown into an uproar last week when Mrs. Page Waller Eaton, superintendent of the Bureau of Social Surveys, charged that she had been forced to pay over part of her semi-monthly salary to her official superior, Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, head of the city's Public Welfare Bureau. The money was alleged by Mrs. Eaton to have been ostensibly for Mrs. Margaret E. Milevaz, sister-in-law of Mayor William Hale Thompson. Rumors were current that "poor relative" contributions have been made in many other departments besides Mrs. Rowe's, and that the contributions were not to support poor relatives, but to repay Thompson pre-campaign loans.

Mayor Thompson in a series of speeches in defense of his administration declared that the whiskey interests would use the Rowe-Eaton scandal as an argument aginst woman suffrage. "It is too bad," he said.

As a matter of fact, the connection is not between woman suffrage and Mrs. Rowe. It is between man-suffrage and Mayor Thompson.

The mayor would never have appointed Mrs. Rowe to the position as head of the Public Welfare Bureau if he had listened to the women of Chicago; and Mr. Thompson would never have been sitting in the mayor's chair to make the appointment if the votes of women alone had been counted. These facts and others previously unpublished were set forth in a formal statement issued last week by the Woman's City Club of Chicago, and signd by Miss Mary McDowell, its president. The statement reads as follows:

"It is only fair to the women voters of Chicago to show that they are not responsible for this present shameful fiasco in the welfare department of the city government. This is not a "petticoat scandal"; it is simply a moving picture show that gives dramatically the spoils system on a new film. This is the result of the many years of men voters' acquiescence in a system that has been demoralizing our municipality. It has very little to do with the coming in of the woman voter, but is simply a fresher newspaper story.

"The women had a standard for this welfare department, and at the earliest moment of this administration a committee of representative women from many civic organizations, churches and women's clubs visited the mayor to plead for the appointment of an able person—not a woman necessarily, but an able person—as head of the welfare department. These women were of those who had served the city with patriotic zeal, asking nothing in return except intelligent, efficient and honest service on the part of officials. These were not the women who were pleased when irresponsible and untrained women were placed in responsible positions as a 'sop to the women voters.'

Asked Able Head

"Some of the committee asked for a certain man who was known to be fitted by unusual experience and training for the administration of this new welfare department. Others of the group wanted a woman who had aided Professor Henderson in drafting the ordinance, and consequently was intelligent as to the purpose of a welfare department. All agreed, however, before going into the mayor's office that what was needed above all else was an able, experienced and trained person who would not use or exploit a department which was created to serve those who were in need or helpless.

"I remember vividly the short, eloquent words of one of the committee as she tried to make the mayor see what was meant by a welfare department, and how necessary it was to have an able, trustworthy person in this responsible position. She closed her remarks with these words:

"Your honor, we do not even ask you to appoint these persons for whom we are speaking, but we want that you should understand that the women we represent will not be satisfied with any econd-best appointment." What did his honor say to these women who represented the organized, intelligent women citizens? "Ladies, I am sure that you will be satisfied with my appointments."

Tells "Spoils" System

"The appointment was at that moment arranged for, and was, as we soon saw, a spoils appointment—of an untrained and inexperienced woman. Following this appointment by the mayor came the unlawful use of his power in breaking down the merit system in the dismissal of Mr. Blatchley and Miss McDermott from the welfare department and the appointment of Mrs. Eaton in Mr. Blachley's place without due process of law. Among the first protests against this action were those which came from the women's organizations in a mass meeting called by the Woman's City Club and in a letter addressed to the mayor.

"Many women refused to cooperate with the department after these appointments, which were so diametrically opposed to the standard given to the mayor by this representative committee of Chicago's women voters. The women were not even responsible for the nomination last spring at the primaries of the Democratic or Republican parties, as was shown by Miss Edith Abbott in her careful and impartial study of the women's vote at the last spring election in Chicago. (Published in the National Municipal Review, Vol. IV. No. 3, July, 1915.)

Women Not Responsible

"The figures show," she says, "that the women gave a decisive plurality of more than 7,700 votes to the better candidate, while the men gave a still larger plurality to the less desirable candidate. Fifty-five per cent. of the women voted for Judge Olson, but the men's piurality for Mr. Thompson was large enough to outweigh the women's vote. If the men had stayed away from the polls on the day of the primary and left to the women the business of choosing a candidate, the fate of Chicago would have been different. It was the men's vote that created a situation in which the voters had to choose between Mr. Sweitzer and Mr. Thompson.

"From the first there have been many women's organizations interested in making the welfare department a useful one, and as these women have not asked personal favors, they have the right to be listened to now when they plead for a new start in this department which has not yet really been created because it has been so misused as a political spoils machine. We want the department reorganized and an able person put at its head.

"I represented the Women's City Club on the committee that told the mayor that the women voters of Chicago would not be satisfied with any 'second-best appointment as head of the welfare department,' and represent it again in this statement."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN LEPER COLONY

Women Inmates Are Co-partners With Men in Exercise of Ballot and Recall

"The director of health is in receipt of a communication from the chief of the Culion Leper Colony, Philippines," says the Cablenews-American of Manila of Jan. 29, "showing the newly elected members of the advisory council of the colony. He states that the women as well as the men took an active part in the election and the pre-election proceedings.

"'It is especially interesting to note that certain representatives were removed from office by their constituents for malfeasance in office, in accordance with authority so to do, granted by the secretary of the interior,' remarked the director of health."

The Manila papers reach the United States about a month late but their news is spicy. The women seem to be up to date.

The Iowa State Grange has had printed, in pamphlet form, the address which Mrs. James A. Devitt of Oskaloosa gave before that body at their annual meeting this year.

THE MULE OR THE GIRL?

John Jones, farmer, went to his barn one morning and found there a brand new mule colt, says the Indianapolis News. He raised it until it was three years old, when $200 was offered for it. Instead of selling it, he rented it to the city of Indianapolis for 85 cents a day, including board, stall, shoeing and medical attendance. The mule worked 250 days the first year, earning $212.50, or $200 net after taxes, etc., were paid. Mr. Jones bought another mule with the $200, which he also rented to the city, and at the end of the second year he had two mules and $400 cash, which he invested in two more mules. He kept this up fifteen years, till his first mule colt was eighteen years old, at which time he owned 32,767 mules, worth an average of $100 each, or $3,276,700. The nineteenth year they earned him a net income of $6,553,400.

Alice Allen, daughter of Albert Allen, living across the road from John Jones, was born the same day the mule colt registered his first kick. Her father fed, clothed and educated her for seventeen years at a cost of $125 a year, and then sent her to business college for a year at an expense of $400, making her total cost at eighteen years $2,525. When she was eighteen she got a situation as stenographer and office girl with an Indianapolis business house at $8 a week, paying for her own room, board, street car fare, shoes, doctor bills and as much clothing as what was left would permit.

All of which merely shows that some things are different from others.

The farmers' institute, held at Bluffton, Ind., recently passed the following resolution: "We, the executive committee, favor the enactment of such laws in our State as will give the women the right to vote." The resolution was passed unanimously.

BREWERS REFUSE COURT RECORDS

(Concluded from page 73)

Humes later broke the witness down, and he produced a letter Mulvihill wrote regarding a $5,000 contribution to a Beaver County judgeship contest.

Miss Gallagher left the grand jury room weeping and on the verge of a collapse.

For the last nine months she has been stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of Charles F. Ettla, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association. It is said that all of the outgoing correspondence from that office has passed through her hands.

The men who were to answer contempt of court charges March 3 are:

Hugh F. Fox, of New York City, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

Edwin A. Schmidt, Philadelphia, ex-president United States Brewers' Association; treasurer Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, president of the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, president of the S. Schmidt & Son Brewing Company, Philadelphia, and a millionaire.

John P. Gardiner, Philadelphia, president Pennsylvania Brewerss' Association.

Gustav Lembeck, Jersey City, treasurer United States Brewers' Association and president Lembeck Brewing Company, Jersey City.

Charles F. Ettla, secretary of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, was also expected to be so accused.

Fox spent the night of Feb. 24 in jail. At his first appearance before the jury he said he had inadvertently brought the wrong records from New York. He was allowed to return to New York for them, but when he showed up again he refused to produce the records. He was jailed for contempt of court but released on $1,000 bail the next day.

A sample of the brewers' testimony is that of the millionaire brewer, Schmidt, as given in the Philadelphia North American of Feb. 25:

By Judge Thomson:

"While you admit having served the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association several years as treasurer, it is charged you have failed to produce records of receipts and expenditures of the association, why?"

"I produced one checkbook for an account on the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia."

"You have no other books, records or data called for?"

"No, excepting passbooks and canceled checks for 1916."

"You have no checkbooks or canceled checks for other years, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915?"

"No, all these were destroyed from time to time as our bankbook was balanced."

By Humes:

"I show you a checkbook on the Northwestern National Bank with all stubs of checks issued torn out. When was this done?" "Every time the bank book was balanced."

"Was the last check stub torn out February 1, the day the government subpoenas was served?" "Whenever the account was balanced last."

"As treasurer you received correspondence from time to time?" "Yes, but I made a practice of destroying all letters as soon as I read them."

"Didn't you ever keep any records of receipts of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association?" "None."

"Didn't you ever make written reports at meetings of the association as to the condition of the treasury, of which you kept record?" "Yes, verbal reports."

"From what did you make these reports if every time the bankbook was balanced you destroyed all canceled checks and the check stubs?" "From the bank balance."

Admits He Destroyed Records

"Then you didn't wait for meetings, but destroyed these records from time to time as the bankbook was balanced?" "Yes."

"Who destroyed the passbook of the association's account in the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia?" "I did."

"About the time you tore up the last check stubs?" "The last time the book was balanced."

"Was that February 2?" "The book will show when it comes."

Mr. Schmidt announced he had instructed Secretary Ettla to bring the last bank book of the association's account with the Northwestern National when he came to Pittsburgh.

"If it is shown the bankbook was last balanced February 2, then it would mean that checks and check stubs were destroyed after the government subpoena had been served?" "Yes," Schmidt admitted, over vigorous objections from Attorney Scarlet.

Simiar testimony was given by Lembeck and Gardiner.

The absurdity of statements by these men who deal with millions that they do not keep records or reports of their transactions is apparent.

JUSTICE AND CHIVALRY

By Julia Goldzier

NOTICE THAT

Justice is a numeral with value of its own,

BUT THAT

Chivalry is a cipher without such value when standing alone.

HOWEVER

When Chivalry is placed AFTER Justice it gains a decimal value itself and equally multiplies the value of Justice;

YET

If Chivalry is put BEFORE Justice it is an encumbrance, not only itself without value but confusing and bedimming the value of Justice.

AS

1 (one) has a numerical value;

0 (cipher) is without such value. Place 0 after 1 and the numerical value is 10; but place 0 before 1 as 01, and the numerical value is still but 1, with 0 to confuse the sight and blur the common sense.

THUS

Justice equals 1, and Chivalry equals 0; giving Chivalry value only when placed in the right relation with Justice.

Chivalry can no more be a substitute for Justice than can a cipher be a substitute for a numeral.

But with the cipher Chivalry in subordination to the numeral Justice they can work harmoniously together with mutual benefit and enhancement.—The Advance Sheet.

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TEACHERS GIVEN RIGHT TO UNION

Ohio State Court Refuses to Discuss Cases Which Involved Organizing

Ohio school teachers won a victory in their campaign for organization of unions on Feb. 29, when the State Supreme Court declined to dismiss a Cleveland case involving the question of their legal right to affiliate with labor bodies.

The suit was instituted nearly two years ago by a Cleveland taxpayer to compel Superintendent J. M. H. Frederick to reinstate six teachers whom he had dismissed on order of the Board of Education after they had been active in organization of a grade teachers' club.

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The following essay was written by Miss Mildred E. Schueler in competition with the high school students of Lawrence, Mass., for the best "New Declaration of Independence." She was awarded a silver cup at the banquet of the Lawrence Press Club on Feb. 21, where she read the essay. About 200 were present and received the decision and declaration with great enthusiasm. The committee of award was as follows: The superintendent of schools, the principal and one of the high school women teachers. It fell to President of the Massachusetts Senate Wells, of Haverhill, an anti-suffragist, to award the prize.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the United States of America to make a new Declaration of Independence, no better day could possibly be chosen for such a declaration than the birthday of the father of our grand and glorious country—George Washington, our illustrious first president.

We, therefore, on the 22nd day of February, 1916, in reaffirming the self-evident truths that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, declare our independence of past usages, customs and laws, whereby a large portion of the thinking people of this country have been denied equality and deprived of the rights and privileges of a free country.

Be it furthermore declared that unless the freedom to exercise fully the sovereignty that is the right of every citizen of our democracy be granted to all who are capable of such sovereignty, the proud words of equality and inalienable rights written in the Declaration of Independence and signed July 4, 1776, will be looked upon by a vast multitude of the people of our country as hypocrisy and sham.

And furthermore be it declared that if taxation without representation was tyranny in the year 1776, it must be considered an even greater tyranny to tax an immense proportion of the citizens of our country, while refusing them participation in the making of the laws which tax them.

We, therefore, the women of these United States of America, citizens by right, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby solemnly declare our fixed belief in the inalienable rights of women as well as of men, and our independence of all subserviency to any portion of the body politic. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance upon the Ruler and Maker of us all, we pledge to our country our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

ATTEMPT TO SCARE SUFFRAGE LEADER

Missouri Campaigner Receives Black Hand Threats; Is Assailed by Ruffian

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, one of the leading suffragists in Missouri, told the police on Feb. 17 that she was accosted by an unidentified man in a West End street the night before. With his right hand upon her throat and his left upon her shoulder, the assailant said:

"Don't you ever dare to make another damned suffrage speech. If you do we'll get you."

The man then dropped his hold upon her and ran.

"I have received two threatening postcards in the last two weeks," said Mrs. Moyer-Wing. "February 4 this one came to me:

"'You damned suffragettes will put us out of bizines. You better look out. We will git you first. Bulkely will be next, and others will be next. C. Rumbold will be one. You better not have this campane.' The reference was to Miss Mary E. Bulkley and Miss Charlotte Rumbold.

"The other postcard was dated Feb. 10. It read:

"'Stop this campane or yiu will wish you had.'

"Even previous to these cards I have received threatening letters, telling me I must stop this 'suffragette' campaign. I couldn't if I would and I wouldn't if I could. They can't scare me into stopping it. I am going to be very careful, of course, and the two policemen on the beat past my boarding place have promised to protect me."

Mrs. Moyer-Wing has "stumped" the State in the last two or three years for woman suffrage. Many of her appointments were filled by riding horseback for miles.

Miss Charlotte Rumbold, recently created business manager of the Town Club, a woman's organization interested in suffrage work, and former Superintendent of Recreation of the Park Department, said that black hand threats against herself, Miss Mary E. Bulkeley, suffrage worker and Neighborhood Association worker, and Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing would have no effect whatsoever on the fight of St. Louis women for the ballot.

Miss Rumbold, before leaving the City Hall position last spring, declared that she received many anonymous letters threatening her if she carried on suffrage work here. "I thought it just went with the job," she said.

The New York State Grange, which has put itself on record ever since its inception as believing in equal political rights for both men and women, has just reiterated its position. Believing that the suffrage amendment was defeated at the last election by a really small majority and, mainly, because "of the large number of other unpopular amendments submitted to the voter," the State Grange has resolved that its legislative committee "be instructed to favor a bill providing for a resubmission and to work for its passage." This resolution, which originated in the Fayetteville Grange, was adopted unanimously by the State Grange.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

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WAR BABIES DEAD

The celebration of "Baby Week" takes place this year under unprecedented circumstances. The past months have seen such a slaughter of the innocents as has never swept the world before in all history. The weight of the war has fallen the most heavily upon the most helpless of the population—the children.

Judge Lindsey, who left the Ford party for a month to study the condition of the war orphans, has just got back to the United States. He gave the result of his observations in an interview in the New York Times.

The main obstacle in the way of taking care of war orphans, Judge Lindsey said, was the necessity for getting both sides to agree to allow milk and other food for children to pass the lines.

"More than 500,000 children have perished for lack of nourishment in the fighting countries," said Judge Lindsey.

"In some parts of Poland, practically all children under six years have died, and all through that country few children of three years or under are still alive."

During the recent deportation and massacre of the Armenians, a German woman in charge of an orphanage entreated that the children at least might be spared. The representative of the Turkish government answered, "The extermination of the Armenians is ordered, and the children must go with the parents."

In France, in Belgium, in Hungary, in all the warring nations, the children have perished like flies. Even in neutral countries, the high price of milk has been fatal to "the poverty baby." And still the hosts of little graves go on multiplying.

While doing all they can to relieve the suffering, the women of the world ought to unite in a high resolve to work as never before to gain the ballot, in order that this war may be the last.

We believe that most women will encourage their men to fight, in the rare cases when it is necessary and right; and we know by experience that the women of every nation will hold up the hands of their men to the utmost, when they are actually engaged in a war, be it wise or unwise; but we believe profoundly that the vast majority of women would be against wars of conquest and aggression, against war for sordid commercial reasons, against the slaughter of their sons for any but the highest and gravest causes. In working for equal suffrage, we work to save the children of the future from the fate of "war babies" in the present and in the past.

A. S. B.

OUR OWN WAR BABIES

All gentle hearts are wrung by the suffering of children in foreign lands during this war; but many women as yet fail to realize that an almost equally great slaughter of the innocents is going on silently all the time in our own country, in the strenuous struggle for existence.

"You cannot realize the importance of the need of women in politics until you realize what a tremendous and far-reaching thing the care of little children is," said Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, in a recent address on the close connection between equal suffrage and child welfare. Of the 300,000 infant deaths that take place in the United States every year, fully half are needless. They are due to "preventable causes."

In a civilization where mothers have had no vote in shaping the laws, children are sacrificed in a thousand ways—not wilfully, but thoughtlessly. They are sacrificed to poor surroundings, poor food, poor sanitation. Miss Lathrop points out that the baby death-rate is often five times as high in the poor quarters of a city as in the well-to-do quarters. They are sacrificed in the war of commercial competition, the keen struggle for profits leading manufacturers to seek the cheapest labor—cheapest to them in immediate money cost, though dearest to the community in the end, since it means using up the health and strength of the little workers.

The children are robbed before they are born, by the wearing out of their mothers through overwork—before marriage in the factory, and after marriage in the home. They are neglected while their mothers are forced to go out to work, to eke out the father's scanty wages. They are run over in the streets, for lack of safe places in which to play. They are taught in ill ventilated school rooms, by teachers who have too large classes imposed upon them to give adequate attention to each child. And in and through all this, they suffer from maternal ignorance, because no one has taught their mothers to care for them intelligently. In New Zealand, in every town and country district, a government-trained nurse gives instructions to all mothers in the proper feeding, clothing and management of babies.

This is arranged and supervised by the Society for the Promotion of the Health of Women and Children. Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, enumerating in The Englishwoman the advantages of equal suffrage, says that this society was "another outcome of the new feeling of responsibility awakened in women by their right of citizenship." This has helped powerfully to make the infant death rate of New Zealand the lowest in the world.

In working for equal suffrage, therefore, we may well feel that we are working to safeguard the health and lives of the children of the future. Olive Schreiner has said with truth that everybody who speaks one word for women speaks two for men and three for children.

A. S. B.

CONSERVE THE CHILDREN

A noteworthy article is contributed to The Journal of Education by W. J. Bray, of the Normal School at Kirkville, Mo. It says, in part:

"The most important question confronting us today is the conservation of one of our natural resources, namely, our vital resources. Professor Irving Fisher says that an individual is worth $2,900 to society. Taking this as a basis, our 100,000,000 people have an economic value of $290,000,000,000. This is more than a thousand times the value of our hogs, and yet we spend more money and energy every year on our hogs than we do on the conservation of our children. Our schools are devoting much time and money to the best methods of growing strong, fine cattle, and cholera-free, thoroughbred hogs, but how much time and attention are they giving to the rearing of strong, healthy boys and girls? Of the 1,500,000 deaths occurring annually in the United States, 600,000 are preventable. Has the school any responsibility in this connection?

"We have delighted in the old proverb, 'A Sound Mind in a Sound Body,' and yet, in our school activities, we have left the 'sound body' largely out of consideration. If one were to judge by our actions, he would come to the conclusion that the only thing in which the average school has any direct interest is the development of a strong mind. What does it profit a man if, under the careful guidance of the teacher, he should gain the whole world of knowledge, if it is only to find that misplaced emphasis in school causes him to lose his life prematurely?

"The school is obliged to train for physical efficiency and social efficiency, as well as intellectual efficiency, if it is to develop that character of citizenship that should be the nation's greatest asset. What are the public schools doing to meet this demand? Are the normal schools and teachers' colleges turning out teachers who are equipped to be leaders in anything but intellectual pursuits? Are they turning out teachers who are prepared to become social leaders in school communities, and who are prepared to recognize incipient physical imperfections in children, and to lead in proper physical development, thus saving the boys and girls for lives of usefulness to society?

"It is not expected that the teacher will be able to act in the capacity of school physician or as an expert in physical education. The gross ignorance of the average teacher, of those things which constitute the health index of children, however, is one of the greatest impediments to educational progress. It will be a long time before we can reasonably expect the average parent to be able to recognize the beginnings of those physical defects in children which, in so many cases, rob society of the usefulness of its future citizens. By the time the case comes to the attention of the family physician, the time for preventive measures has passed, and that faithful servant must then do his best to assuage the severity of Nature's punishment for the violation of her laws. Parents will do all they know how to do to safeguard their children, but it is to the teacher that we must look not only for the early recognition of Nature's warnings of physical danger, but also for the spreading of the gospel of sanitation. What of the educational system that permits the teacher to be ignorant of personal, school and community hygiene? Whose business is it to conserve the vital resources of the children of the United States?"

The writer goes on to give startling statistics as to the number of school children found to be suffering from preventable troubles, and says, in conclusion:

"Since the physical development of children is fully as important as their mental development, there should be in every county a trained health supervisor, with as many assistants as conditions may require, to co-operate with the county superintendent of schools in maintaining uniformly high health standards, as well as intellectual standards, in the schools. It will be found to fully compensate, as it is already doing in some States, for the added expense, in the prevention of disease and the developing of stronger, healthier men and women."

Luther Burbank says that the vitality of most children is so lowered by the poor ventilation of our schools that they never fully get over the effects. This question of health in the schools demands the most earnest attention of fathers and mothers. One good thing that generally follows the granting of votes to women is a marked increase in the attention paid to hygiene and sanitation.

A. S. B.

THE SECRET OPPOSITION

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her recent address in Boston, said that sinister forces are working against equal suffrage under the surface, in addition to the respectable conservatives who lead the open opposition. The remark was pertinent, in view of the sensational disclosures that have just come out through the investigation by United States officials into the political activities of some big Pennsylvania breweries. The Philadelphia American says: "The government has evidence of large liquor funds having been used to finance the anti-suffrage campaign last fall in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania."

Many of Mrs. Catt's hearers must also have recalled the exposure last autumn of the Boston & Maine railroad's expenditures to fight woman suffrage in New Hampshire. The road is in difficulties, and its books were investigated. According to the New Hampshire papers, they were found to contain, among other interesting items, the record of money paid out for work against votes for women. Mrs. Catt's older hearers must also have recalled how the Southern Pacific railroad used its influence against the granting of woman suffrage in California and Oregon. Indeed, it was believed in California that the suffrage amendment could not have carried if the Southern Pacific's political machine had not happened to be at that time all broken up.

The railroad opposition to equal suffrage is a fact. In the case of the Boston and Maine, the record is there in black and white. The reason for it is a problem for the anti-suffragists to explain. The suffragists believe it is because the railroads fear that the women would require them to take better precautions to safeguard human life, and precautions cost money.

A. S. B.

ONE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

There were 69 lynchings in the United States last year. This was an increase of 33 per cent. over the year before. Every one of these 69 lynchings took place in a State where women cannot vote.

Of the 69 persons thus murdered, only 11 were charged with rape. Three of those who were lynched were women. One man was charged with stealing meat, one with stealing cotton, one with stealing a cow, two with stealing hogs, three with poisoning mules. A family of four—father, son and two daughters—were put to death for "clubbing an officer of the law." Others were charged with burglary, one with wife-beating, one with being accessory to burning a barn. Seventeen were charged with murder. Four at least of the persons lynched were afterwards proved innocent. Eighteen of the lynchings, or more than a quarter of the whole number, took place in the single State of Georgia, where women have not even the school vote. Yet some people still tell us that woman suffrage will result in lawlessness!

If all of last year's lynchings had happened in suffrage States instead of in non-suffrage States, that conclusion would certainly have been drawn. As the shoe is on the other foot, the opponents of equal rights will probably refuse to see any significance in the fact.

A. S. B.

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MASSACHUSETTS

The mass meeting and conference on Congressional Work on Feb. 25 and 26 in Ford Hall was most successful and inspiring. In spite of the bad weather, there was a large gathering of suffragists from all parts of the State to hear Mrs. Catt, and they went away strengthened, enlightened, and filled with enthusiasm.

At the mass meeting, the Hon. Joseph Walker presided, and Mrs. Catt made the chief address. A resolution calling upon Congress to submit the Susan B. Anthony amendment was passed unanimously.

At the conference on the following day, the various aspects of the congressional work were presented by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Bagley, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. FitzGerald, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Roger Sherman Hoar, Mrs. Gilson, Mrs. Park and Miss Blackwell. The Question Box conducted by Mrs. Catt proved especially helpful. Some of the main points brought out will be published later.

At the luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue there was a great crowd. The hotel manager had been notified to provide for a hundred more than the number first expected, but in view of the bad weather he thought it would not be necessary, and he "took a chance." He says he will never again take a chance on bad weather keeping the suffragists away.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Massachusetts Political Equality Union have agreed to Mrs. Catt's request that a State chairman for congressional work shall be chosen who is acceptable to both organizations. The details regarding the committee to serve under her are now in process of settlement. The officers of the Massachusetts W. S. A. just before the conference proposed a plan which was not satisfactory to the officers of the P. E. U., and the officers of the P. E. U. proposed a counter plan which was not satisfactory to the officers of the Massachusetts W. S. A.; but it is expected that they will soon reach an adjustment.

In 13 of the 16 Congressional districts of the State, the Massachusetts Association has district chairmen now at work.

Suffragists who attended the Hampden-Hampshire county conference in Springfield, Feb. 28, have entered on a national campaign for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress. The meeting was featured by reports of the meeting and conference held with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national association, in Boston, Feb. 25 and 26, and by plans for future work laid down by the two Boston speakers of the day, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, State organizer, and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley.

The meeting was given over to reports of the conference in Boston and to an informal talk by Mrs. Gilson upon the plan for redividing the State along the line of senatorial districts. There have been in the past chairmen for the 13 counties of the State, but through the new plan there will be 40 of these chairmen, each responsible for a senatorial district, or about 16,000 voters.

The afternoon session opened with a brief address of welcome by Mrs. Lawrence L. Doggett, resident of the Springfield league.

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VERMONT

The congressional conference of State suffragists with Mrs. Catt, national president, was held in Burlington March 1 and 2. An open meeting was held on the evening of March 1, with Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts as the speakers. Morning and afternoon conferences directed by Mrs. Catt, were held on the 2nd.

CONNECTICUT

A full and representative audience assembled at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, Feb. 21, to confer with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on plans for a campaign in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, gave an account of organization for State campaigns and spoke of the inter-relation between National and State work. Mrs. Porritt told the exact status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the progress that it had made in the present session of Congress.

Immediately on Mrs. Catt's arrival she made her opening address outlining the purpose of the conference, and her desire for co-ordinated work with the State associations. This address was followed by a report from Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor, who had acted as chairman of Congressional work in Connecticut from the end of the New York State campaign. An adjournment was then taken for lunch. Immediately after lunch a report was read by Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, of the work that had been done by her organization in support of the amendment. As Mrs. Hepburn explained, this was given at the desire of Mrs. Catt, and it enabled the audience to understand the situation as it stood up to the time of the conference.

Mrs. Catt gave a longer address in the afternoon, speaking from a chair on an improvised platform, as she was not well able to stand in consequence of the fall that she had recently had.

During the conference speeches were also made by Miss Ruutz-Rees, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Seton. Mrs. Rogers confined herself to an appeal for the campaign States.

NEBRASKA

A suffrage bazar is being planned by the Omaha Suffrage Association to be held about March 18. Cakes, candies, fancy work, rag rugs and parcel post packages will be for sale, and the proceeds will go to fill the pledge of $50 to the State fund. A committee composed of Mesdames W. H. Hatteroth, G. W. Covell, Herbert McCoy, Thomas Brown, Sherman Felt, S. A. Capen and Thor Jorgenson have arrangements in charge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Susan Walker FitzGerald and Mrs. Winston Churchill were the speakers at the State Congressional Conference held in Manchester on Monday after the large public meeting Sunday night. Regarding the conference, the Manchester Union said it was "the most significant of its kind ever held in New Hampshire, the interest, as expressed through the attendance, the undivided attention accorded the speakers and questions asked during the open forum telling their own story of the onward march of the cause and of awakening interest in all directions."

Miss Martha S. Kimsball, of Portsmouth, president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, opened the meeting. About 200 delegates and members representing all sections of the State took part in the conference.

The Sunday night meeting, at which over 1200 were present, is said to be the largest audience ever assembled in the State to hear equal suffrage discussed.

NEW YORK

New suffrage headquarters have been opened by the New York State Suffrage Party on Broadway, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets. There was a housewarming on Wednesday evening.

A coaching party had a parade in New York City on Wednesday to advertise the suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening next. In the bus were Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. E. R. Stang and Mrs. Gordon Norrie. Miss Ermine Kahn bugled from the top of the bus.

Squadrons of suffragists on foot will go out today, and, led by young women wearing sandwich boards showing the ball posters, will advertise the Hippodrome Ballet and Sousa's Band, which are to be features of the ball. Among squad leaders will be Mrs. Frank Keep, Mrs. N. B. Morgan, Miss Fannie Lawson, Miss Virginia Thorburne, Miss Edith Goode and Miss Portia Willis.

"The least a woman can live on, maintaining her self-respect and health, is $8.50 a week," Professor William Zebina Ripley, of Harvard University, told the students of Vassar College recently. He said men had fixed wages since the middle ages, and urged Vassar to take steps in the work of standardizing the wages of women. He said the time was past when women would be content to work and accept whatever payment they could get.

NEW JERSEY

The twelve newly appointed chairmen of the twelve New Jersey Congressional districts attended the conference on congressional work held by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in Newark, Feb. 25. The congressional chairmen of the districts are:

First, Mrs. Robert A. Irving, Haddonfield; second, Miss Lulu H. Marvel, Atlantic City; third, Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Jr., New Brunswick; fourth, Mrs. George M. La Monte, Bound Brook; fifth, Mrs. Durbin Van Vleck, Boonton; sixth, Mrs. William H. Peters, Rutherford; seventh, Mrs. Daniel Van Winkle, Paterson; eighth, Mrs. George T. Vickers, Jersey City; ninth, Mrs. Frederic Adams, Orange; tenth, Mrs. William T. Ropes, Montclair; eleventh, Mrs. Thomas G. Haight, Jersey City; twelfth, Mrs. James Billington, Jersey City.

Mrs. Edward F. Feickert of Plainfield, State president, presided at the conference, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, presented a plan to the district chairmen for bringing pressure to bear upon the New Jersey Senators and Representatives, in urging them to assist in obtaining the passage of the Sutherland-Mondell amendment to the United States Constitution.

Women students at the University of California lead the men in scholarship, according to figures made public by the university officials this year.

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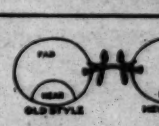
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IOWA

The week of March 6 is "Suffrage Week" in Osage, and will contain a mass meeting and meetings in various parts of the county, an evening at the moving picture show, where suffrage films will be shown, a union church meeting and a banquet. Mrs. Albert McMahon, who has just come into Iowa to remain during the campaign months by courtesy of the Minnesota suffragists, is the moving power back of all this activity.

Mrs. McMahon says that the Minnesota State Suffrage Association will hold its spring conference in Fairmount, which is so close to the Iowa border that those attending the conference will be pleased to come into Iowa to fill speaking engagements. Prominent suffragists from St. Paul and Minneapolis will be in attendance at this gathering.

On March 3 and 4 a suffrage convention was held in Wayne County. Mrs. H. K. Evans of Corydon is the chairman for that county. Miss Grace Ballard, organizer for the eighth district, presided at the sessions, and Judge W. H. Tedford of Corydon addressed the evening mass meeting at the Women's clubhouse.

Council Bluffs suffragists turned out to a suffrage tea which was held last Saturday in the library of that city. Many plans are under way and much is promised for the future. Mrs. Leonard Everett, daughter of Mrs. B. F. Elbert of Des Moines, is the president of the Council Bluffs Suffrage League and Miss Caroline Dodge, vice-president. Miss Dodge is the chairman of the committee on speakers and Mrs. Page Morrison is chairman of publicity. Mrs. Harriett Hamilton will have charge of the suffrage census.

Miss Helen M. Eacker of Delphos, Kansas, arrived last Sunday to take charge of the seventh district.

A number of the county suffrage associations have opened headquarters and are decorating their rooms with banners, posters and display signs. Cedar County has opened headquarters on the ground floor of the bank building and have announced that they will keep open house from now until June 5.

Grinnell is to have a joint college and town meeting March 4, with Dean Fanny Gates and Mrs. H. W. Spaulding in charge of the arrangements.

Miss Mary Davis is the new county chairman of Audubon County, and Mrs. L. Lighthall will have charge of the work in Fort Dodge.

The first Young Women's Suffrage Association to be organized in the State is at Sioux City. Twenty-four charming maids and young matrons are enrolled, and the aim of the club is to get votes for equal suffrage from the young men of the city. Miss Blanche Betz is the president; Mrs. Royal Bond Comstock, secretary, and Miss Jaunita Walker, treasurer.

KENTUCKY

A congressional conference will be held in Louisville at the Seelbach Hotel, March 27 and 28.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be present.

Preliminary plans have been made by the Fayette Equal Rights Association for a meeting to be held in Louisville, March 4, to be addressed by Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado. Mrs. Robinson will spend a week in Kentucky addressing suffrage gatherings.

MICHIGAN

The congressional campaign conference of Michigan suffragists will be held in Detroit, March 22 and 23. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will speak.

Active plans are being made by Detroit suffrage workers to entertain the large number of delegates who will come to the city for the conference.

CANADA REFUSES FEDERAL BALLOT

Central Government Disregards Wishes of Manitoba by Defeating Pugsley Bill

The resolution providing that Canadian women should be allowed to vote at federal elections in any Province where they could vote at Provincial elections was defeated in the House of Commons, Feb. 28.

The measure was introduced by William Pugsley and was opposed by the Government.

Despite the fact that the Manitoba Legislature voted unanimously that the women of that Province should have full equal suffrage, their wishes have been partially overruled by the central Government at Ottawa. The women of Manitoba will vote at all Provincial elections.

In one of the Southern legislatures, we are told, there is a statesman who opposed woman suffrage on the ground that women must remain on their pedestals.

He is now opposing the admission of women to the state university on the ground that their presence would "defile those sacred precincts."—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. George W. Dibert, of Johnstown, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State, announced last week that the suffragists of Pennsylvania again will submit their amendment to the Legislature at the next session.

Mrs. Dibert, with Mrs. George H. Orlady, of Huntingdon, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, was in Pittsburg at a conference with county leaders from the western section of the State. She also announced that suffragists would be active in the May primaries and would ask every candidate to go upon record concerning woman suffrage.

"We carried thirty-three counties in Pennsylvania last fall," said Mrs. Dibert, "and members of the Legislature cannot ignore this fact, together with the records we made in the other thirty-four counties. We have not the slightest doubt that sentiment will force the Legislature to pass our bills."

The Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia County met in convention Feb. 26, at the Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia.

The retiring chairman of the party, Mrs. George A. Piersol, was presented with a basket of flowers, and in the heart of one of the tulips she found a gold pin with Woman Suffrage Party enamelled on its surface.

The officers nominated at the primary election were elected by the convention.

At the afternoon and evening sittings $3,000 for the maintenance of headquarters and propaganda purposes was raised by subscription, and promises were made of several hundred dollars more for organizers.

WEBB TRIES TO DODGE VOTE

Chairman of House Judiciary says No Reconsideration of Postponement Vote is Possible but Suffrage Members Will not Uphold Him

Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee has given a surprise to advocates of woman suffrage seeking a reconsideration of the vote to postpone until next December final committee action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Representative Webb has informed officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that no reconsideration of the vote is possible at this session. He declares that following the vote for postponement recently taken in executive session, Representative Whaley of South Carolina moved to "reconsider the vote and lay on the table" the report of the sub-committee on the suffrage amendment, that his motion carried, and that under strict parliamentary rules this precludes action on any motion to reconsider.

"Apparently Mr. Webb put one over on the members of his committee who favor the suffrage amendment," says a bulletin from the Congressional Committee. The vote to postpone action for this session was close, being nine to seven, with five members of the committee absent. At least four of the absentees favor woman suffrage and would have voted against postponement and for an immediate favorable report had they been present.

Furthermore, the seven suffrage congressmen attending the meeting made no attempt to defeat Mr. Whaley's motion blocking reconsideration, and in fact paid little attention to it, on the theory that the parliamentary rules applying to the House did not apply to the committee, and that they could later carry a motion to reconsider when all their forces were present.

Chairman Webb holds that the committee is governed by the same parliamentary rules as those that control the House, and that under those rules he cannot and will not entertain any motion to reconsider the vote by which the suffrage amendment was put over until after election.

The suffrage members of the Judiciary Committee scoff at the idea that Mr. Webb can maintain such a position. They say they will grant the request of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, to have the vote reconsidered, and that in due time, presumably when they can rally their forces at a future committee meeting, they will contest Chairman Webb's position.

Mrs. Roessing, speaking for the National Association, says that she is confident of being able to secure a reconsideration, friends of the amendment having assured her that it could and would be done. It is said that some of the members of the committee are ready to take the question before the House in case Chairman Webb declines to modify his present position.

BUREAU REPORTS ON LOW WAGES

Many Women Workers Receive Less Than Sufficient to Maintain Decent Living Standard

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor has just issued a summary of its report on the condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States.

The establishments included in the bureau's investigation employed more than 335,000 persons, of whom over 167,000, or approximately 50 per cent., were women or girls. The most striking feature of this great labor force was the extreme youthfulness of those employed.

In three of the industry groups, the Southern cotton group, the glass industry, and the Pennsylvania silk group, more than two-thirds of the female employees were found to be under 20 years of age. On the other hand, the proportion 25 years of age and over was large enough to suggest the need for vocational training for girls.

The importance of married women among these wage earners is shown by the fact that of 27 industries studied, only three were found in which the proportion of married women among those 20 years of age and over was under 10 per cent., and from this it runs up to two-fifths, and in one industry even to three-fifths.

In the four industries which were the subject of intensive study, it was found that in some 5,000 families from 82 to 98 per cent. of the families had girls 16 years of age and over at work, and that from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the girls of this age group in these families were wage earners.

One of the most significant facts disclosed by the investigation in almost all industries was the large proportion of woman wage earners who were paid low wages, wages in many cases inadequate to supply a reasonable standard of living for women dependent upon their own earnings for support. In the group of women employed in the four great industries, cotton, men's ready-made clothing, glass and silk, from two-fifths to two-thirds of those 16 years of age and over earned less than $6 a week.

In another group of twenty-three industries, an examination of the earnings of over 38,000 women, 18 years of age and over, showed that 41 per cent. earned less than $6 a week.

The report shows that the employment of children was both extensive and serious; not only were children found employed in great numbers, but they were found employed below the legal age; employed at work legally prohibited to children of their years; employed for illegally long hours and at illegal times; employed through evasions of the law and under false certificates of age, as well as under many other undesirable conditions.

In spite of all of this, evidence was found of a decrease in the relative number of children employed, and very plain indications that a public sentiment against their exploitation is making itself felt effectively.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Rowe-Eaton incident in Chicago is "no more an argument against suffrage than death by drowning is an argument against bathing," says the Topeka Capital.

A woman in Louisiana may be a witness to any legal document except her husband's will, instead of being unable to serve in any case, as was stated in the Journal of Jan. 8. The following statement from Attorney C. J. Boatner of Franklin, La., makes clear this point: "The only limitation I know of is that a married woman cannot be a witness to the will of her husband; otherwise she has the same capacity as a witness that a man has." Prior to 1908, when the law was changed, a woman could not act as witness to a legal document.

The Anti-Suffrage Association of Washington, D. C., has recently moved into new quarters on 14th street. Directly underneath is a circulating library, over the entrance to which is a sign in large letters: New Fiction.

The vocal score of "Melinda and Her Sisters," the suffrage musical play, has been published by the G. Schirmer Company. The consensus of critical opinion is to the effect that the music is attractice and full of melody. Several of the songs, particularly "The U. S. Volunteer" and "Carry On," found especial favor.

The interpretation of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," given by Edward Howard Griggs in his lectures of last week in Boston brought out his position on votes for women. He said: "This is not a lecture on woman suffrage, but I am for it; I cannot remember when I did not believe in it."

The race question is going to figure in the activities of the anti-suffragists, was announced in a statement issued this week by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. 'Home rule, white supremacy, and State rights," Mrs. Dodge says, is to be the motto of a new anti-suffrage association just organized by the women of Alabama, of which Miss N. V. Baker of Selma is president.

For the first time in history, a public meeting of native women was recently held in Jutpur, British India. Indian women are so awakened by the work for war relief that their age-long customs of isolation and silence are fast being broken. One Indian lady gathered together her own audience and made so spirited a speech in Marhati that she collected 500 roubles for hospital supplies.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; referred to the Judiciary Committee, Representative Webb, chairman; reported by sub-committee to full committee without recommendation and referred back to sub-committee with instructions to hold it and all suffrage resolutions until Dec. 14. Now before sub-committee, composed of Representatives Carlin of Virginia, Gard of Ohio, Whaley of South Carolinia, Taggart of Kansas, Democrats; and Volstead of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, and Morgan of Oklahoma, Republicans.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota ...	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia .	76 8	28 1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

An amendment is now being considered in the Kentucky Legislature.

"A young woman has been made assistant manager of one of the savings banks in St. Louis, notwithstanding the fact that the president of the bank had to lose the best secretary that he ever had in order that she might be promoted to a position that he knew she could fill with credit to herself and the bank," says the Des Moines Register.

A man who is quoted in the Globe-Democrat says that he has never known a woman who has been a trusted, confidential employee to betray the trust, but that he has known men to make political capital of what they knew. Of course, there are thousands of men who can be trusted not to betray business secrets, but it is significant that women have outlived the silly accusation that a woman cannot keep a secret.

MRS. KERN SEES INJUSTICE IN WOMEN'S VOICELESS SHARE

Wife of Indiana Senator Declares Part of Women's Divine Right to Take Responsibilites of Government—Women Can Be Wise As Well As Womanly

Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of Senator Kern of Indiana, one of the Democratic leaders in the United States Senate, recently made her first public speech for woman suffrage, before the members of the Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues.

While Mrs. Kern has been interested in suffrage for several years, it was not until last month that she took an active part in the work.

"It is an injustice to the women of the country to withhold the right of government from them," said Mrs. Kern. "It is a part of women's divine right to take part in the responsibilities of the government under which she has to live. There is no duty or obligation which she is not perfectly competent to perform.

"It is said that the woman is not physically able to bear arms, and for that reason should not be entitled to vote. If this were true, then the vote of the prize-fighter would be more worthy than that of the college professor. Are not the women of Europe demonstrating at the present time that they are able to go into the fields of endeavor that men have formerly occupied and conduct them as effectively as the men have done? It has been said that a nation can rise no higher than the average level of its women.

"There are some branches of the government which are closely allied with the home. Health, hygiene and sanitation of the home are subjects which the women should know. Women are able to hold and manage property, they are admitted to the bar and the medical profession; they conduct the public libraries and the schools of the community.

"I believe that the question of suffrage has passed the experimental stage. It is possible for the women to be wise as well as womanly. I do not say that all the evils of our city or State would disappear if the women were permitted to vote, but it is an injustice to her that she is not given a voice in the affairs of State.

"From the minute she is capable of understanding, does she not hear all public questions, all political issues discussed freely—and are they not subjects that affect home life? She knows that the interests which our grandmothers controlled within the walls of the home—food, water, clothing, education and moral conditions—are controlled today by boards of aldermen, State Legislatures and Congress. She knows that it is the business of women, as mothers and housekeepers, to have a special knowledge of important features of public work—those relating to children, schools, playgrounds and the protection of the weak and young. Politics enters the home in every way—in the water we drink, the gas we burn, the food we eat and the very air we breathe."

FEDERAL WIDOWS' AID NIGGARDLY

U. S. Law Grants Average of $900 to Widows, Who Face Early Dependence on Charity

The explosion on the United States submarine E-2 at its berth in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Jan. 15, killed four men and severely injured ten. Three of the killed and six of the seriously injured were civilian workmen employed by the United States government as plumbers and as yard workmen.

Two plumbers left dependent widows who, under the terms of the present antiquated compensation law of the United States, will be granted as indemnity their husbands' wages for one year only. As these men were earning, respectively, $4 and $2 a day, it is probable that one widow will receive from the federal government little more than $1200, and the other as little as $600, for the loss of a husband. Both face the prospect of early dependence upon the charity of the community.

"In none of the thirty-three American States and territories possessing compensation laws would indemnity have been so niggardly," says John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

OKLAHOMA'S BILL LOST IN SENATE

Measure Passed House by Vote of 62 to 15—No Chance of Reconsideration This Year

The question of equal suffrage will not go before the voters of Oklahoma this year, for it was killed in the Senate committee to which it had been referred. There is no chance for further action, as the Legislature has adjourned. The bill passed the House of Representatives on Feb. 12 by a vote of 62 to 15.

There are thousands of men who cannot see woman's suffrage until they see it walking through the streets.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

Professional and Business Women

The Journal's subscribers are women; many of them in business or professional work whose services should be of value to many other women, also subscribers of the Journal. Last spring the Journal began a classified column under the title SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. It has already served many suffragists both in the telling of services which they wished to sell and in telling others of services which they might wish to buy. No doubt there are many other's who could profit by a like advertising investment.. The rate in the Suffrage Exchange is only two cents a word for fifteen words or more.

If you are a business woman, sell real estate or insurance; or are an architect, lawyer, lecturer, reader, etc., perhaps the Suffrage Exchange can help you. I would be glad to advise you. Address Jos B. Hoomer, advertising manager.

The support that comes from the college presidents in Iowa is particularly valuable. The State Association recently had a letter from Homer H. Seerley of the State Teachers' College, saying: "I shall take pleasure in emphasizing the claims of suffrage in almost every address I shall make, particularly as I am sincerely in favor of the objects that woman suffrage seeks."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," should be on every suffragist's piano. The complete score, all the songs and music, only two dollars, at your music dealer, or send the coupon to the publishers.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

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3-4 E. 3d Street, New York City.

Please send to address below.....copies of "Melinda and Her Sisters," Mrs. Belmont's Suffrage Play, at $2.00 each, postpaid.

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WOMAN LAWYER

CORA A. BENNESON, counsellor-at-law, 3 Phillips Place, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cam. 5045-J. Member Massachusetts Bar Association. (10)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother, 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

SEEDS 20 Packages High Grade Flower Seeds 5 Bulbs. Pine Tree Nursery, Pemaquid, Me. 10c

SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR U. S. Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-124, Rochester, N. Y. (13)

WIFE NO LONGER AN APPENDAGE

Woman a Legal Entity Even Though Married, Says N. Y. Supreme Court Decision

In a decision this week by Justice Shearn of the New York Supreme Court it was declared that the old English law that made a man paramount in his home and over all that it held had been set aside, and a new law set up in its place.

The question arose when counsel for the Rev. Burton Howard Lee quoted the Morcein case of 1842 as authority for Mr. Lee's keeping a child that had been awarded to its mother in a previous separation agreement.

The Morcein decision was to the effect that the very being and legal existence of a woman was suspended during marriage, or was at least consolidated into that of her husband. The decision also said that the husband could not make an agreement with his wife because that would be equivalent to admitting that she had an existence apart from himself. Justice Shearn said that the world had moved since that day and that "it is not to be believed that any enlightened court would subscribe to the statement that the very being or legal existence of a woman is suspended during marriage."

DEPLORES KEEPING WOMEN FROM ART

Stokowski Thinks They Have Peculiar Emotional Capacities Valuable in Symphonies

An "incomprehensible blunder" is being made in the exclusion of women from symphony orchestras, in the opinion of one of the leading orchestra conductors, Mr. Leopold Stokowski. His verdict is based on a recognition of the peculiar capacities of women for this field of work, according to the Literary Digest, which quotes an article by Mr. Stokowski in the March Craftsman: "The peculiar spirit that women put into music, their kind of enthusiasm, their devotion to anything they undertake, would be invaluable in the formation of symphony orchestras. . . . . In addition to their delight in their work, they are quick to get the meaning of a score, nimble-witted in taking in a new idea, and most conscientious about appointments, time, and practice.

"We are deliberately shutting away great forces for beauty and progress by leaving women out of our scheme of things in the art-world. We are sacrificing accomplishment to tradition; for the sake of not making the effort of opening our spiritual eyes we are leaving unused a power of achievement as great, it seems to me, as the electricity in the clouds which we have not yet learned to bring to our homes to help us live our lives more easily and comfortably."

In a circular sent out from the bureau of Indian affairs in the Department of the Interior at Washington, Mr. Cato Sells, the Commissioner, says: "There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as a burden bearer.

FLORIDA TEPEE CARRIES SLOGAN

"Votes for Women" Sign Found Even in Everglades by Prominent New Yorkers

A story went the rounds of Palm Beach, Fla., last week, according to the New York Times, about Herbert Carpenter, whose wife is a New York suffrage leader. With Adolph Lewisohn and Alfred Rossin, two other prominent New Yorkers, Mr. Carpenter went fifty-three miles into the Everglades by automobile, passing several Indian villages of wigwams. Over the entrance of a tepee of a Seminole chief hung this sign:

"Votes for women." It was burned in wood. Investigation showed it had been nailed up by a group of suffragists.

"You simply can't get away from it," said Mrs. Carpenter enthusiastically.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE BEACON TO INDIA

Niece of Tagore Says American Workers Are Inspiration to All Disfranchised Women

American suffragists may feel that they have had a share in the advance of the woman movement in India, Miss Dorothy King told the Suffrage Extension League of Springfield, Mass., at a meeting Feb. 23. She quoted one of the leaders in the Indian movement, a niece of Rabindranath Tagore, to the effect that the one thing that gave her courage to go back to her task in India after her American education was the example of perseverance and courage set by suffrage leaders in this country. The progress and hope of the women of India was well expressed, she said, by this story which a man told to Americans who inquired what his country-women had accomplished: Once

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

In his speech at the Gridiron Club dinner in Washington Feb. 26, President Wilson said:

"The point in national affairs, gentlemen, never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field of principle. The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency. It was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundations than those, it builds on the sand and not upon solid rock. . . .

"They were ready to stake everything for an idea, and that idea was not expediency but justice. And the infinite difficulty of public affairs, gentlemen, is not to discover the signs of the heaven and the directions of the wind, but to square the things you do by the not simple but complicated standards of justice. Justice has nothing to do with expediency. Justice has nothing to do with any temporary standard whatever. It is rooted and grounded in the fundamental instincts of humanity. . . .

"There is only one way in which to determine how the future of the United States is going to be projected, and that is by looking back and seeing which way the line ran which led up to the present moment of power and of opportunity."

President Wilson has declared himself in favor of equal suffrage. The question whether women should receive enfranchisement through State or federal action is entirely one of expediency. The question whether the absence of a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform of 1912 should prevent a nation-wide woman suffrage amendment is entirely one of expediency. Justice demands that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be carried out with respect to women in the shortest possible way, and at the earliest possible moment.

Will President Wilson not use his complete influence now for justice to the women of this country?

PUTS ARGUMENTS IN THE RECORD

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Submits Digest of Opinions Favorable to Equal Suffrage

Senator Thomas of Colorado presented to the United States Senate on Feb. 19, a memorandum consisting of a digest of expression of opinion on the subject of equal suffrage, which he asked to have printed in the Congressional Record. The request was granted.

This memorandum tells where woman suffrage is already in effect and shows by election figures that women do use the ballot where they have it and that the number of women's votes increases at successive elections. The memorandum also includes a long list of testimonies from governors and public officials in suffrage States, endorsements by national organizations, and favorable opinions from men prominent in various departments of national life.

The New York Evening Post of Feb. 29 issued an excellent suffrage supplement.

SASKATCHEWAN MAY FOLLOW SOON

Enthusiasm is Manifest When Government's Intention to Give Suffrage is Announced

Minister of Agriculture Motherwell of Saskatchewan writes to Mrs. P. C. West of Kindersley, in that province, as follows, describing the session at which the Premier expressed the intention of the government to introduce equal franchise measures:

"Outside of our legislative members the assembly was practically filled up with ladies, and the enthusiasm was very marked, especially at the moment that the Premier announced the intention of the government to give equal franchise at this session of the Legislature. Don't you think, Mrs. West, the ladies of our Province are getting a pretty good valentine handed out to them this 14th day of February?"

HOPE RUNS HIGH IN EMPIRE STATE

Assembly Expected to Act Favorably on Plan to Resubmit Question to Electorate

The resolution to submit the woman suffrage amendment to the voters of New York again in 1917 was on order of final passage in the Assembly this week.

A majority of the members are pledged to support it, and a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee are also pledged to report out the resolution in the upper house. A story of superb political generalship on the part of the suffrage leaders is told in the New York Tribune of Feb. 28.

"Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, each of whom is supposed to have absolute control over his respective house, had depended upon the committees to kill the measure. They received their first jolt last Tuesday, when the suffrage amendment was called up in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

"Chairman Knight, knowing that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and other suffragists had pledged a majority of the members, in a state of consternation rushed to Speaker Sweet's room. The Speaker was out, but later was found in the executive chamber. He could offer no suggestion to frustrate the will of the majority of the members of the committee, and the resolution was reported by a vote of 11 to 1.

"When Senator Brown learned of this action he went into the committee room with Speaker Sweet, and it is understood that the Speaker was accused of 'messing' up the plans to beat the resolution in committee. The Senate postponed action for two weeks, which meant that it was put up to the Assembly to kill the resolution on the floor of the House.

"Speaker Sweet, however, resented the criticism of his course, and it is understood that he will make no effort to stop the Assembly from passing the resolution, and will put it up to the Senate to do the assassinating, if that is possible."

SUFFRAGE MAKES PARTIES CAREFUL

Westerner, Although Conservative, States That Woman's Ballot Has Improved Them

A "conservative statement" as to the results of equal suffrage in the West was given by Senator Allen of Baltimore County during the debate last week, when the Maryland Senate passed the woman suffrage amendment for the first time in its history.

"I talked to a number of people last summer in different parts of the West," said Senator Allen, "and I remember particularly one man in Los Angeles, a man by the name of Dr. Alden. Dr. Alden seemed to me to be a very conservative and a very intelligent man, and I asked him what was the result. This was the substance of what he said. He says: It has not changed the majorities of the old parties. They remain much as they had always been, and it has made each party a little more careful in its nominations, and therefore it has done good here.' I thought that conservative consideration of the question and the conclusions drawn therefrom were encouraging to the natter of woman suffrage."

LAST LAUGHS

"Some men uses big words," said Uncle Eben, "de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but dey don't reppersent no real meat."—Christian Register.

Teacher: "Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?" Johnny: "It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothing.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Wife: "Only think of those soldiers, Jack! Going through barbwire and poison gases, and iron spikes and—"

Jack: "I'm going through the criticisms of my last novel right now."

There is a story that when a sergeant-major was questioning a man about his religious denomination the man said he had none. "Then you don't believe in the commandment about keeping the Sabbath day?" said the sergeant-major. "No," answered the man, promptly. "You're just the man I want to clean the orderly room out on Sundays," said the sergeant-major.—Christian Life.

A visitor to a hospital for soldiers was surprised to hear one of the patients being addressed by the nurses by his Christian name, it being customary to address patients by their last names only. Upon inquiry as to why this distinction was accorded to this particular soldier, the reply was:

"Well, we can't very well call him by his last name."

"But why not?" queried the visitor.

"You see," was the overwhelming answer, "his surname is Love, and it's rather awkward."—Tit-Bits.

This freshly gathered anti-suffrage pearl was found in Greene County, New York, by Miss Stella Crossley, suffrage organizer:

"No, indeed!" said an anti there last week, "I don't believe in women voting! Why, they don't know how to vote!"

"Well, of course, one learns by doing. If you're not allowed to go near the ice, you can't learn to skate; but then I'm not so sure that all the boys of twenty-one know much about voting, either," a suffragist demurred.

"Why, of course they do. They're trained to know," maintained the anti. "But who trains them?" "Why their mothers, of course, and if they don't train 'em they ought to!"

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Will The Government Get Them?

ABATEMENT ACT CLOSES RESORTS

Enforcement in Frisco Will Have State-Wide Effect Upon Tenderloin Districts

The full penalties of the California red-light abatement act were imposed for the first time in San Francisco, Feb. 17, when Superior Judge Sturtevant closed four tenderloin resorts, ordered the confiscation of the personal property of the tenants and of the furnishings and furniture in the houses and decreed that the places must remain vacant for one year.

It was charged that the places were used for immoral purposes and the decree, according to legal authorities in San Francisco, will have the effect, if sustained by the higher courts, of closing every immoral resort in the State.

PARTY MUST RAISE ITS STANDARDS

Iowa State Senator Says Democrats to Prosper Must Adopt Woman Suffrage Plank

At a meeting of Democrats in Jasper County, Iowa, last week, Senator John T. Clarkson, of Albia, said: "If the Democratic party, State and national, is to live and prosper, it must adopt a high moral plane with prohibition and equal suffrage as two of its most prominent features." Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, was the first speaker, and her suffrage arguments were well received and heartily applauded.

Brewers Refuse to Bring Records in Federal Probe

Say They Would Incriminate Themselves by Answering Questions, and Claim to Destroy All Accounts Regularly—Mulvihill Intercepts Witnesses

Brazen denials on the part of leading brewers that any records of their financial transactions of last year and previous years have been saved characterized the federal grand jury's investigation in Pittsburgh last week. The men who are said to have directed a brewery "slush-fund" against the equal suffrage campaign in four States last fall admitted in succession that they would incriminate themselves if they answered questions put to them by United States Attorney Humes. A hearing at which they must answer charges of contempt of court was set for March 3.

The brewers declare that every bit of the records, even to the check book stubs and pass books, have been destroyed. The government officials are loath to believe this, and it is claimed that they already have in their possession records which the liquor men attempted to hide. Whether the government will be able to get the important records before the grand jury is the question of the hour.

It is evident that the brewers, despite their insolence, consider the situation desperate. With an array of the highest salaried attorneys obtainable that overcrowds the counsel table at the Federal building, they are fighting with every weapon at hand, and seem to prefer going to jail to the alternative of presenting their books. Such a swarm of private detectives hovered around the government prosecutors that Attorney Humes had to warn them not to enter the government building.

The most conspicuous example of the lengths to which the liquor men will go was shown by their interception of witnesses. Miss Katharine Gallagher, a stenographer in the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association offices in Philadelphia, was taken from a train bound for Pittsburgh, where she was to testify under a government subpoena, by James P. Mulvihill, vice-president of the Independent Brewing Company. Mulvihill's automobile dashed up the East Liberty station and Miss Gallagher and her father were carried away, protesting. After a long interview in the office of Attorney George E. Shaw, one of the counsel for the brewers, she was allowed to testify. Another witness, W. J. Damm, is known to have been visited by Mr. Mulvihill following Damm's appearance before the jury. Prosecutor

(Continued on page 74)

WOMEN GO TO POLLS IN MANILA

Keen Interest Shown by Insular Residents, in Spite of Undesirable Voting Places

"A heavy vote cast by the Democratic ladies of Manila was a feature of Democratic primaries on Jan. 28," says the Cablenews-American, a newspaper published at Manila, Phillippine Islands. "Mrs. Ross, wife of Judge Ross, chairman of the territorial executive committee, voted early in the day at the Ermita polling place at Carnival headquarters."

The delegates elected formed the Democratic Territorial convention which met in Manila on February 10. This convention lected six official delegates to he National convention which is to assemble in St. Louis in June.

Before the primary was held Major Hartigan said in an interview: "Few ladies will vote, owing to the location of the polling places, and I doubt if the ladies who hail from equal suffrage States, which are mainly prohibition, will go to the polling places in great crowds."

The polling places were the police station and a road house. Nevertheless, according to the press, a heavy vote was cast by women led by the wife of a promnent judge.

While the United States Congress refuses to allow women to vote on matters of government in the Philippines, the people who live there let them vote on political matters when possible, and, what is more, the women show that they want to vote by going to the polls even when, as in this case, they are in objectionable places.

MAYOR THOMPSON LOSES IN CHICAGO

Graft Charges and Failure to Close Disorderly Cafes Cost Him Aldermanic Battle

Mayor Thompson's efforts to sweep nine opposing aldermen out of the city council were defeated Feb. 29 in the most warmly contested primary election ever held in Chicago. Details as to the women's vote have not come in, as the Woman's Journal goes to press.

The nine aldermen charged Mayor Thompson, among other things, with violating the civil service law in building a political machine in the city hall and failing to curb disorderly cafes. On these counts Mayor Thompson had also alienated a large number of the women voters.

The mayor won in only two of he nine wards in which he had mobilized the full forces of the City Hall to fight Republican aldermen, who were running for renomination.

Recently the Journal de Paris took a canvass of its women readers on suffrage. To their oupon asking, "Do you believe in woman suffrage?" they expected about 200,000 answers in all, for and against. They received just three less than a million affirmative answers.

MAYOR THOMPSON TO BLAME FOR ROWE-EATON SCANDAL

Chicago Chief Executive, Elected by Men's and Women's Vote, Appointed Mrs. Rowe to Position Over Protest of Leading Women Citizens

Chicago politics were thrown into an uproar last week when Mrs. Page Waller Eaton, superintendent of the Bureau of Social Surveys, charged that she had been forced to pay over part of her semi-monthly salary to her official superior, Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, head of the city's Public Welfare Bureau. The money was alleged by Mrs. Eaton to have been ostensibly for Mrs. Margaret E. Milevaz, sister-in-law of Mayor William Hale Thompson. Rumors were current that "poor relative" contributions have been made in many other departments besides Mrs. Rowe's, and that the contributions were not to support poor relatives, but to repay Thompson pre-campaign loans.

Mayor Thompson in a series of speeches in defense of his administration declared that the whiskey interests would use the Rowe-Eaton scandal as an argument aginst woman suffrage. "It is too bad," he said.

As a matter of fact, the connection is not between woman suffrage and Mrs. Rowe. It is between man-suffrage and Mayor Thompson.

The mayor would never have appointed Mrs. Rowe to the position as head of the Public Welfare Bureau if he had listened to the women of Chicago; and Mr. Thompson would never have been sitting in the mayor's chair to make the appointment if the votes of women alone had been counted. These facts and others previously unpublished were set forth in a formal statement issued last week by the Woman's City Club of Chicago, and signd by Miss Mary McDowell, its president. The statement reads as follows:

"It is only fair to the women voters of Chicago to show that they are not responsible for this present shameful fiasco in the welfare department of the city government. This is not a "petticoat scandal"; it is simply a moving picture show that gives dramatically the spoils system on a new film. This is the result of the many years of men voters' acquiescence in a system that has been demoralizing our municipality. It has very little to do with the coming in of the woman voter, but is simply a fresher newspaper story.

"The women had a standard for this welfare department, and at the earliest moment of this administration a committee of representative women from many civic organizations, churches and women's clubs visited the mayor to plead for the appointment of an able person—not a woman necessarily, but an able person—as head of the welfare department. These women were of those who had served the city with patriotic zeal, asking nothing in return except intelligent, efficient and honest service on the part of officials. These were not the women who were pleased when irresponsible and untrained women were placed in responsible positions as a 'sop to the women voters.'

Asked Able Head

"Some of the committee asked for a certain man who was known to be fitted by unusual experience and training for the administration of this new welfare department. Others of the group wanted a woman who had aided Professor Henderson in drafting the ordinance, and consequently was intelligent as to the purpose of a welfare department. All agreed, however, before going into the mayor's office that what was needed above all else was an able, experienced and trained person who would not use or exploit a department which was created to serve those who were in need or helpless.

"I remember vividly the short, eloquent words of one of the committee as she tried to make the mayor see what was meant by a welfare department, and how necessary it was to have an able, trustworthy person in this responsible position. She closed her remarks with these words:

"Your honor, we do not even ask you to appoint these persons for whom we are speaking, but we want that you should understand that the women we represent will not be satisfied with any econd-best appointment." What did his honor say to these women who represented the organized, intelligent women citizens? "Ladies, I am sure that you will be satisfied with my appointments."

Tells "Spoils" System

"The appointment was at that moment arranged for, and was, as we soon saw, a spoils appointment—of an untrained and inexperienced woman. Following this appointment by the mayor came the unlawful use of his power in breaking down the merit system in the dismissal of Mr. Blatchley and Miss McDermott from the welfare department and the appointment of Mrs. Eaton in Mr. Blachley's place without due process of law. Among the first protests against this action were those which came from the women's organizations in a mass meeting called by the Woman's City Club and in a letter addressed to the mayor.

"Many women refused to cooperate with the department after these appointments, which were so diametrically opposed to the standard given to the mayor by this representative committee of Chicago's women voters. The women were not even responsible for the nomination last spring at the primaries of the Democratic or Republican parties, as was shown by Miss Edith Abbott in her careful and impartial study of the women's vote at the last spring election in Chicago. (Published in the National Municipal Review, Vol. IV. No. 3, July, 1915.)

Women Not Responsible

"The figures show," she says, "that the women gave a decisive plurality of more than 7,700 votes to the better candidate, while the men gave a still larger plurality to the less desirable candidate. Fifty-five per cent. of the women voted for Judge Olson, but the men's plurality for Mr. Thompson was large enough to outweigh the women's vote. If the men had stayed away from the polls on the day of the primary and left to the women the business of choosing a candidate, the fate of Chicago would have been different. It was the men's vote that created a situation in which the voters had to choose between Mr. Sweitzer and Mr. Thompson.

"From the first there have been many women's organizations interested in making the welfare department a useful one, and as these women have not asked personal favors, they have the right to be listened to now when they plead for a new start in this department which has not yet really been created because it has been so misused as a political spoils machine. We want the department reorganized and an able person put at its head.

"I represented the Women's City Club on the committee that told the mayor that the women voters of Chicago would not be satisfied with any 'second-best appointment as head of the welfare department,' and represent it again in this statement."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN LEPER COLONY

Women Inmates Are Co-partners With Men in Exercise of Ballot and Recall

"The director of health is in receipt of a communication from the chief of the Culion Leper Colony, Philippines," says the Cablenews-American of Manila of Jan. 29, "showing the newly elected members of the advisory council of the colony. He states that the women as well as the men took an active part in the election and the pre-election proceedings.

"'It is especially interesting to note that certain representatives were removed from office by their constituents for malfeasance in office, in accordance with authority so to do, granted by the secretary of the interior,' remarked the director of health."

The Manila papers reach the United States about a month late but their news is spicy. The women seem to be up to date.

The Iowa State Grange has had printed, in pamphlet form, the address which Mrs. James A. Devitt of Oskaloosa gave before that body at their annual meeting this year.

THE MULE OR THE GIRL?

John Jones, farmer, went to his barn one morning and found there a brand new mule colt, says he Indianapolis News. He raised it until it was three years old, when $200 was offered for it. Instead of selling it, he rented it to the city of Indianapolis for 85 cents a day, including board, stall, shoeing and medical attendance. The mule worked 250 days the first year, earning $212.50, or $200 net after taxes, etc., were paid. Mr. Jones bought another mule with the $200, which he also rented to the city, and at the end of the second year he had two mules and $400 cash, which he invested in two more mules. He kept this up fifteen years, till his first mule colt was eighteen years old, at which time he owned 32,767 mules, worth an average of $100 each, or $3,276,700. The nineteenth year they earned him a net income of $6,553,400.

Alice Allen, daughter of Albert Allen, living across the road from John Jones, was born the same day the mule colt registered his first kick. Her father fed, clothed and educated her for seventeen years at a cost of $125 a year, and then sent her to business college for a year at an expense of $400, making her total cost at eighteen years $2,525. When she was eighteen she got a situation as stenographer and office girl with an Indianapolis business house at $8 a week, paying for her own room, board, street car fare, shoes, doctor bills and as much clothing as what was left would permit.

All of which merely shows that some things are different from others.

The farmers' institute, held at Bluffton, Ind., recently passed the following resolution: "We, the executive committee, favor the enactment of such laws in our State as will give the women the right to vote." The resolution was passed unanimously.

BREWERS REFUSE COURT RECORDS

(Concluded from page 73)

Humes later broke the witness down, and he produced a letter Mulvihill wrote regarding a $5,000 contribution to a Beaver County judgeship contest.

Miss Gallagher left the grand jury room weeping and on the verge of a collapse.

For the last nine months she has been stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of Charles F. Ettla, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association. It is said that all of the outgoing correspondence from that office has passed through her hands.

The men who were to answer contempt of court charges March 3 are:

Hugh F. Fox, of New York City, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

Edwin A. Schmidt, Philadelphia, ex-president United States Brewers' Association; treasurer Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, president of the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, president of the S. Schmidt & Son Brewing Company, Philadelphia, and a millionaire.

John P. Gardiner, Philadelphia, president Pennsylvania Brewerss' Association.

Gustav Lembeck, Jersey City, treasurer United States Brewers' Association and president Lembeck Brewing Company, Jersey City.

Charles F. Ettla, secretary of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, was also expected to be so accused.

Fox spent the night of Feb. 24 in jail. At his first appearance before the jury he said he had inadvertently brought the wrong records from New York. He was allowed to return to New York for them, but when he showed up again he refused to produce the records. He was jailed for contempt of court but released on $1,000 bail the next day.

A sample of the brewers' testimony is that of the millionaire brewer, Schmidt, as given in the Philadelphia North American of Feb. 25:

By Judge Thomson:

"While you admit having served the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association several years as treasurer, it is charged you have failed to produce records of receipts and expenditures of the association, why?"

"I produced one checkbook for an account on the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia."

"You have no other books, records or data called for?"

"No, excepting passbooks and canceled checks for 1916."

"You have no checkbooks or canceled checks for other years, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915?"

"No, all these were destroyed from time to time as our bankbook was balanced."

By Humes:

"I show you a checkbook on the Northwestern National Bank with all stubs of checks issued torn out. When was this done?" "Every time the bank book was balanced."

"Was the last check stub torn out February 1, the day the government subpoenas was served?" "Whenever the account was balanced last."

"As treasurer you received correspondence from time to time?"

JUSTICE AND CHIVALRY

By Julia Goldzier

NOTICE THAT

Justice is a numeral with value of its own,

BUT THAT

Chivalry is a cipher without such value when standing alone.

HOWEVER

When Chivalry is placed AFTER Justice it gains a decimal value itself and equally multiplies the value of Justice;

YET

If Chivalry is put BEFORE Justice it is an encumbrance, not only itself without value but confusing and bedimming the value of Justice.

AS

1 (one) has a numerical value;

0 (cipher) is without such value.

Place 0 after 1 and the numerical value is 10; but place 0 before 1 as 01, and the numerical value is still but 1, with 0 to confuse the sight and blur the common sense.

THUS

Justice equals 1, and Chivalry equals 0; giving Chivalry value only when placed in the right relation with Justice.

Chivalry can no more be a substitute for Justice than can a cipher be a substitute for a numeral.

But with the cipher Chivalry in subordination to the numeral Justice they can work harmoniously together with mutual benefit and enhancement.—The Advance Sheet.

"Yes, but I made a practice of destroying all letters as soon as I read them."

"Didn't you ever keep any records of receipts of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association?" "None."

"Didn't you ever make written reports at meetings of the association as to the condition of the treasury, of which you kept record?" "Yes, verbal reports."

"From what did you make these reports if every time the bankbook was balanced you destroyed all canceled checks and the check stubs?" "From the bank balance."

Admits He Destroyed Records

"Then you didn't wait for meetings, but destroyed these records from time to time as the bankbook was balanced?" "Yes."

"Who destroyed the passbook of the association's account in the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia?" "I did."

"About the time you tore up the last check stubs?" "The last time the book was balanced."

"Was that February 2?" "The book will show when it comes."

Mr. Schmidt announced he had instructed Secretary Ettla to bring the last bank book of the association's account with the Northwestern National when he came to Pittsburgh.

"If it is shown the bankbook was last balanced February 2, then it would mean that checks and check stubs were destroyed after the government subpoena had been served?" "Yes," Schmidt admitted, over vigorous objections from Attorney Scarlet.

Simiar testimony was given by Lembeck and Gardiner.

The absurdity of statements by these men who deal with millions that they do not keep records or reports of their transactions is apparent.

FARMERS DISLIKED THE INTERRUPTION

Wanted to Hear Mayor Hanna Talk on Suffrage at Des Moines Conference

Just as Mayor Hanna of Des Moines said the word "votes" in starting to say "votes for women" in a brief address on equal suffrage before the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa, he was interrupted by Senator Justin R. Doran of Beaver.

"I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman," shouted Mr. Doran, who evidently did not want suffrage mentioned. The Des Moines Register and Leader tells what happened next:

"The speaker's jaw dropped and he was silent. The chair was disconcerted. He looked for support to the convention and shouts of 'Sit down;' 'Get out;' and 'Let's have Hanna,' were his response.

"The insurgent was riled.

"'I'll sit down when the chair tells me to,' he came back.

"'And the chair told him. He told him that it was a matter of courtesy to him, the retiring president, if for no other reason that he asked for this time for Mr. Hanna.

"All smiles, the champion of the cause spoke his speech. It was said that he shortened it a half minute and that he wasted a little time in explaining that he did not want to intrude, but he 'got the hand when he finished, and many of his hearers said that if anything had been needed to convert them, the interruption had turned the trick."

TEACHERS GIVEN RIGHT TO UNION

Ohio State Court Refuses to Discuss Cases Which Involved Organizing

Ohio school teachers won a victory in their campaign for organization of unions on Feb. 29, when the State Supreme Court declined to dismiss a Cleveland case involving the question of their legal right to affiliate with labor bodies.

The suit was instituted nearly two years ago by a Cleveland taxpayer to compel Superintendent J. M. H. Frederick to reinstate six teachers whom he had dismissed on order of the Board of Education after they had been active in organization of a grade teachers' club.

At the all-day Suffrage Congressional Conference with Mrs. Catt, held in New York City on Feb. 24, many organizations outside of suffrage clubs sent representatives to join in the pleas of State and nation for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Among them were the Woman's Trade Union League, Lady Maccabees, Women's Legislative League, Press Club, Women's Prison Association, Iowa New Yorkers, Women's City Club, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association and the Women Foresters. The 12,000 woman teachers of the teachers' section of the Suffrage Party sent delegates. So did the other suffrage associations outside of the New York State Party.

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The following essay was written by Miss Mildred E. Schueler in competition with the high school students of Lawrence, Mass., for the best "New Declaration of Independence." She was awarded a silver cup at the banquet of the Lawrence Press Club on Feb. 21, where she read the essay. About 200 were present and received the decision and declaration with great enthusiasm. The committee of award was as follows: The superintendent of schools, the principal and one of the high school women teachers. It fell to President of the Massachusetts Senate Wells, of Haverhill, an anti-suffragist, to award the prize.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the United States of America to make a new Declaration of Independence, no better day could possibly be chosen for such a declaration than the birthday of the father of our grand and glorious country—George Washington, our illustrious first president.

We, therefore, on the 22nd day of February, 1916, in reaffirming the self-evident truths that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, declare our independence of past usages, customs and laws, whereby a large portion of the thinking people of this country have been denied equality and deprived of the rights and privileges of a free country.

Be it furthermore declared that unless the freedom to exercise fully the sovereignty that is the right of every citizen of our democracy be granted to all who are capable of such sovereignty, the proud words of equality and inalienable rights written in the Declaration of Independence and signed July 4, 1776, will be looked upon by a vast multitude of the people of our country as hypocrisy and sham.

And furthermore be it declared that if taxation without representation was tyranny in the year 1776, it must be considered an even greater tyranny to tax an immense proportion of the citizens of our country, while refusing them participation in the making of the laws which tax them.

We, therefore, the women of these United States of America, citizens by right, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby solemnly declare our fixed belief in the inalienable rights of women as well as of men, and our independence of all subserviency to any portion of the body politic. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance upon the Ruler and Maker of us all, we pledge to our country our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

LEGISLATURE CAN CHOOSE ELECTORS

Hearing Held on Presidential Suffrage Bill in New Jersey—Mrs. Funk Speaks

A hearing on Senator Hennessy's limited suffrage bill, giving women the right to vote for presidential electors, was held before the New Jersey Senate at Trenton, Feb. 21. The galleries and lobbies were filled with women, and suffrage banners and flags were displayed in every part of the chamber.

The principal speaker for the measure was Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association. Mrs. Funk assumed that the Legislature would not question the constitutionality of the Hennessy measure, which is based upon the provision of the federal constitution empowering the Legislature to designate the manner in which presidential electors shall be chosen. She argued it was, therefore, within the power of the Legislature to select the presidential electors itself, if it so desired, to limit those by whom they should be elected or to extend the electorate at will. She offered, should there be any doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure, to submit a brief upon that phase of the proposition.

Mrs. Funk asked the senators to be more than politicians and to rise to the level of statesmen. She defined politicians as persons who act for the present, and statesmen as those who act for the future. She predicted that universal suffrage is coming with a certainty, and pleaded with the Legislature not to stand in the way of the great forward movement.

Mrs. Frank Huse, speaking for the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, said the women were by no means satisfied that they had a square deal at the election last November. First, they objected to having the election held on a registration day, which brought out a much larger vote than would otherwise have been the case. Mrs. Huse also regretted that the suffragists lacked the organization or means to enforce recounts in districts where they questioned the honesty of the vote polled.

The Debate in Maryland

The recent passage of a suffrage amendment in the Maryland Senate was the first victory of that kind in the history of the State, and was a notable event in spite of the fact that the House of Delegates defeated the amendment by a vote of 64 to 36. The debate in the Senate as given in the Maryland Suffrage News is full of interest.

Senator Mudd, who introduced the measure, said:

"I see women here about the State House from the beginning to the end of the session. We have lady stenographers all about this building, women up before our Finance Committee who are engaged in various charitable work, and who come before us and make their appeal for aid to their respective institutions, and we do not for a moment lose any respect for them. On the contrary, we commend them for the noble work in which they are engaged. Now, I say, if these women can do that, if they can come down and serve as our stenographers and clerks, if they can be trusted on the boards of the various charitable organizations as trustees, if they can come down and appeal to the members of the Finance Committee and to the Senate and the House in general in support of the measures in which they are interested, and can still command our respect and reverence as they should command it, why should we lose that respect and reverence when we give them the simple right to go equally to the polls on election day and cast a vote, which means nothing more or less than a concrete expression from them of their desire as to the conditions under which they wish to live?"

"This is Washington's Birthday," observed Senator Ogden, "and as we celebrate the birth of the Father of the Country, as we rejoice in these anniversaries of this great man's coming into the world, around whom all our aspirations as a country have been centered, I cannot but feel that it would be most auspicious if this should be the date of a new birth of liberty for the State of Maryland."

Senator Chesley, who opposed the measure, said:

"Mr. President, there is but one woman in this whole wide world for me, and she has given me the sunlight of her countenance for many years, and she tells me that she will preserve the integrity of our home at our home, and I will protect it abroad, both in the forum and in the field."

Mr. Wilkinson, who introduced the bill in the House, urged immediate action on the question. He stated that suffrage was a broad question and was coming fast, and urged that Maryland meet the issue squarely now that it was before them.

Minority Floor Leader Metzerott and Delegate Robert E. Lee also spoke in favor of the bill, and arguments against the measure were made by Mr. McIntosh, chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments; Mr. Delaplaine of Frederick, and Delegate Tydings of Harford County.

ATTEMPT TO SCARE SUFFRAGE LEADER

Missouri Campaigner Receives Black Hand Threats; Is Assailed by Ruffiian

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, one of the leading suffragists in Missouri, told the police on Feb. 17 that she was accosted by an unidentified man in a West End street the night before. With his right hand upon her throat and his left upon her shoulder, the assailant said:

"Don't you ever dare to make another damned suffrage speech. If you do we'll get you."

The man then dropped his hold upon her and ran.

"I have received two threatening postcards in the last two weeks," said Mrs. Moyer-Wing. "February 4 this one came to me:

"'You damned suffragettes will put us out of bizines. You better look out. We will git you first. Bulkely will be next, and others will be next. C. Rumbold will be one. You better not have this campane.' The reference was to Miss Mary E. Bulkley and Miss Charlotte Rumbold.

"The other postcard was dated Feb. 10. It read:

"'Stop this campane or yiu will wish you had.'

"Even previous to these cards I have received threatening letters, telling me I must stop this 'suffragette' campaign. I couldn't if I would and I wouldn't if I could. They can't scare me into stopping it. I am going to be very careful, of course, and the two policemen on the beat past my boarding place have promised to protect me."

Mrs. Moyer-Wing has "stumped" the State in the last two or three years for woman suffrage. Many of her appointments were filled by riding horseback for miles.

Miss Charlotte Rumbold, recently created business manager of the Town Club, a woman's organization interested in suffrage work, and former Superintendent of Recreation of the Park Department, said that black hand threats against herself, Miss Mary E. Bulkeley, suffrage worker and Neighborhood Association worker, and Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing would have no effect whatsoever on the fight of St. Louis women for the ballot.

Miss Rumbold, before leaving the City Hall position last spring, declared that she received many anonymous letters threatening her if she carried on suffrage work here. "I thought it just went with the job," she said.

The New York State Grange, which has put itself on record ever since its inception as believing in equal political rights for both men and women, has just reiterated its position. Believing that the suffrage amendment was defeated at the last election by a really small majority and, mainly, because "of the large number of other unpopular amendments submitted to the voter," the State Grange has resolved that its legislative committee "be instructed to favor a bill providing for a resubmission and to work for its passage." This resolution, which originated in the Fayetteville Grange, was adopted unanimously by the State Grange.

"Ninety per cent. of truancy occurs with boys. Ninety per cent. of juvenile court children are boys," said Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, last week, speaking at the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations in Detroit.

ELIHU ROOT ASKS SUFFRAGE HELP

The suffrage world chuckled gleefully the other day when Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse told the story of how Elihu Root and Robert Bacon had asked her to give suffrage support to the preparedness campaign. Both Mr. Root and Mr. Bacon are anti-suffragists.

Mrs. Whitehouse informed them that the suffragists knew no cause but votes and could vote for nothing else until they were won. Then she intimated that if the women had only won the vote last November they might now be in a position to devote themselves to preparedness.

Mrs. Whitehouse made it clear that she did not mean that women would devote themselves to preparedness, but simply that she knew this answer was the only one that would penetrate the inner consciousness of Mr. Root and Mr. Bacon.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

WAR BABIES DEAD

The celebration of "Baby Week" takes place this year under unprecedented circumstances. The past months have seen such a slaughter of the innocents as has never swept the world before in all history. The weight of the war has fallen the most heavily upon the most helpless of the population—the children.

Judge Lindsey, who left the Ford party for a month to study the condition of the war orphans, has just got back to the United States. He gave the result of his observations in an interview in the New York Times.

The main obstacle in the way of taking care of war orphans, Judge Lindsey said, was the necessity for getting both sides to agree to allow milk and other food for children to pass the lines.

"More than 500,000 children have perished for lack of nourishment in the fighting countries," said Judge Lindsey.

"In some parts of Poland, practically all children under six years have died, and all through that country few children of three years or under are still alive."

During the recent deportation and massacre of the Armenians, a German woman in charge of an orphanage entreated that the children at least might be spared. The representative of the Turkish government answered, "The extermination of the Armenians is ordered, and the children must go with the parents."

In France, in Belgium, in Hungary, in all the warring nations, the children have perished like flies. Even in neutral countries, the high price of milk has been fatal to "the poverty baby." And still the hosts of little graves go on multiplying.

While doing all they can to relieve the suffering, the women of the world ought to unite in a high resolve to work as never before to gain the ballot, in order that this war may be the last.

We believe that most women will encourage their men to fight, in the rare cases when it is necessary and right; and we know by experience that the women of every nation will hold up the hands of their men to the utmost, when they are actually engaged in a war, be it wise or unwise; but we believe profoundly that the vast majority of women would be against wars of conquest and aggression, against war for sordid commercial reasons, against the slaughter of their sons for any but the highest and gravest causes. In working for equal suffrage, we work to save the children of the future from the fate of "war babies" in the present and in the past.

A. S. B.

OUR OWN WAR BABIES

All gentle hearts are wrung by the suffering of children in foreign lands during this war; but many women as yet fail to realize that an almost equally great slaughter of the innocents is going on silently all the time in our own country, in the strenuous struggle for existence.

"You cannot realize the importance of the need of women in politics until you realize what a tremendous and far-reaching thing the care of little children is," said Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, in a recent address on the close connection between equal suffrage and child welfare. Of the 300,000 infant deaths that take place in the United States every year, fully half are needless. They are due to "preventable causes."

In a civilization where mothers have had no vote in shaping the laws, children are sacrificed in a thousand ways—not wilfully, but thoughtlessly. They are sacrificed to poor surroundings, poor food, poor sanitation. Miss Lathrop points out that the baby death-rate is often five times as high in the poor quarters of a city as in the well-to-do quarters. They are sacrificed in the war of commercial competition, the keen struggle for profits leading manufacturers to seek the cheapest labor—cheapest to them in immediate money cost, though dearest to the community in the end, since it means using up the health and strength of the little workers.

The children are robbed before they are born, by the wearing out of their mothers through overwork—before marriage in the factory, and after marriage in the home. They are neglected while their mothers are forced to go out to work, to eke out the father's scanty wages. They are run over in the streets, for lack of safe places in which to play. They are taught in ill ventilated school rooms, by teachers who have too large classes imposed upon them to give adequate attention to each child. And in and through all this, they suffer from maternal ignorance, because no one has taught their mothers to care for them intelligently. In New Zealand, in every town and country district, a government-trained nurse gives instructions to all mothers in the proper feeding, clothing and management of babies.

This is arranged and supervised by the Society for the Promotion of the Health of Women and Children. Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, enumerating in The Englishwoman the advantages of equal suffrage, says that this society was "another outcome of the new feeling of responsibility awakened in women by their right of citizenship." This has helped powerfully to make the infant death rate of New Zealand the lowest in the world.

In working for equal suffrage, therefore, we may well feel that we are working to safeguard the health and lives of the children of the future. Olive Schreiner has said with truth that everybody who speaks one word for women speaks two for men and three for children.

A. S. B.

CONSERVE THE CHILDREN

A noteworthy article is contributed to The Journal of Education by W. J. Bray, of the Normal School at Kirkville, Mo. It says, in part:

"The most important question confronting us today is the conservation of one of our natural resources, namely, our vital resources. Professor Irving Fisher says that an individual is worth $2,900 to society. Taking this as a basis, our 100,000,000 people have an economic value of $290,000,000,000. This is more than a thousand times the value of our hogs, and yet we spend more money and energy every year on our hogs than we do on the conservation of our children. Our schools are devoting much time and money to the best methods of growing strong, fine cattle, and cholera-free, thoroughbred hogs, but how much time and attention are they giving to the rearing of strong, healthy boys and girls? Of the 1,500,000 deaths occurring annually in the United States, 600,000 are preventable. Has the school any responsibility in this connection?

"We have delighted in the old proverb, 'A Sound Mind in a Sound Body,' and yet, in our school activities, we have left the 'sound body' largely out of consideration. If one were to judge by our actions, he would come to the conclusion that the only thing in which the average school has any direct interest is the development of a strong mind. What does it profit a man if, under the careful guidance of the teacher, he should gain the whole world of knowledge, if it is only to find that misplaced emphasis in school causes him to lose his life prematurely?

"The school is obliged to train for physical efficiency and social efficiency, as well as intellectual efficiency, if it is to develop that character of citizenship that should be the nation's greatest asset. What are the public schools doing to meet this demand? Are the normal schools and teachers' colleges turning out teachers who are equipped to be leaders in anything but intellectual pursuits? Are they turning out teachers who are prepared to become social leaders in school communities, and who are prepared to recognize incipient physical imperfections in children, and to lead in proper physical development, thus saving the boys and girls for lives of usefulness to society?

"It is not expected that the teacher will be able to act in the capacity of school physician or as an expert in physical education. The gross ignorance of the average teacher, of those things which constitute the health index of children, however, is one of the greatest impediments to educational progress. It will be a long time before we can reasonably expect the average parent to be able to recognize the beginnings of those physical defects in children which, in so many cases, rob society of the usefulness of its future citizens. By the time the case comes to the attention of the family physician, the time for preventive measures has passed, and that faithful servant must then do his best to assuage the severity of Nature's punishment for the violation of her laws. Parents will do all they know how to do to safeguard their children, but it is to the teacher that we must look not only for the early recognition of Nature's warnings of physical danger, but also for the spreading of the gospel of sanitation. What of the educational system that permits the teacher to be ignorant of personal, school and community hygiene? Whose business is it to conserve the vital resources of the children of the United States?"

The writer goes on to give startling statistics as to the number of school children found to be suffering from preventable troubles, and says, in conclusion:

"Since the physical development of children is fully as important as their mental development, there should be in every county a trained health supervisor, with as many assistants as conditions may require, to co-operate with the county superintendent of schools in maintaining uniformly high health standards, as well as intellectual standards, in the schools. It will be found to fully compensate, as it is already doing in some States, for the added expense, in the prevention of disease and the developing of stronger, healthier men and women."

Luther Burbank says that the vitality of most children is so lowered by the poor ventilation of our schools that they never fully get over the effects. This question of health in the schools demands the most earnest attention of fathers and mothers. One good thing that generally follows the granting of votes to women is a marked increase in the attention paid to hygiene and sanitation.

A. S. B.

THE SECRET OPPOSITION

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her recent address in Boston, said that sinister forces are working against equal suffrage under the surface, in addition to the respectable conservatives who lead the open opposition. The remark was pertinent, in view of the sensational disclosures that have just come out through the investigation by United States officials into the political activities of some big Pennsylvania breweries. The Philadelphia American says: "The government has evidence of large liquor funds having been used to finance the anti-suffrage campaign last fall in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania."

Many of Mrs. Catt's hearers must also have recalled the exposure last autumn of the Boston & Maine railroad's expenditures to fight woman suffrage in New Hampshire. The road is in difficulties, and its books were investigated. According to the New Hampshire papers, they were found to contain, among other interesting items, the record of money paid out for work against votes for women. Mrs. Catt's older hearers must also have recalled how the Southern Pacific railroad used its influence against the granting of woman suffrage in California and Oregon. Indeed, it was believed in California that the suffrage amendment could not have carried if the Southern Pacific's political machine had not happened to be at that time all broken up.

The railroad opposition to equal suffrage is a fact. In the case of the Boston and Maine, the record is there in black and white. The reason for it is a problem for the anti-suffragists to explain. The suffragists believe it is because the railroads fear that the women would require them to take better precautions to safeguard human life, and precautions cost money.

A. S. B.

ONE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

There were 69 lynchings in the United States last year. This was an increase of 33 per cent. over the year before. Every one of these 69 lynchings took place in a State where women cannot vote.

Of the 69 persons thus murdered, only 11 were charged with rape. Three of those who were lynched were women. One man was charged with stealing meat, one with stealing cotton, one with stealing a cow, two with stealing hogs, three with poisoning mules. A family of four—father, son and two daughters—were put to death for "clubbing an officer of the law." Others were charged with burglary, one with wife-beating, one with being accessory to burning a barn. Seventeen were charged with murder. Four at least of the persons lynched were afterwards proved innocent. Eighteen of the lynchings, or more than a quarter of the whole number, took place in the single State of Georgia, where women have not even the school vote. Yet some people still tell us that woman suffrage will result in lawlessness!

If all of last year's lynchings had happened in suffrage States instead of in non-suffrage States, that conclusion would certainly have been drawn. As the shoe is on the other foot, the opponents of equal rights will probably refuse to see any significance in the fact.

A. S. B.

Suffrage Work in the States

IDAHO

Susan B. Anthony Day was celebrated in Idaho on the evening of Feb. 14, by the Boise Chapter of the Council of Women Voters, presided over by Miss Margaret Roberts, president of the State organization. On the platform, besides the speakers of the evening, sat one of the pioneer suffragists of Idaho, Mrs. Cynthia Mann, who gave her own home as a shelter for helpless children of the State. Speakers included Mrs. M. F. Cunningham, Democrat; Mrs. Nesbitt, Socialist; Mrs. E. J. Dockery, Democrat; Miss Fanny Irvin, Republican; Mrs. J. G. Green, Democrat, and Miss Frances Wood, Republican. "Truly a representative suffrage gathering," writes Mrs. Green, in telling of the celebration. "The beautiful thing about this non-partisan organization, the Council of Women Voters, is the utter absence of party feeling, a condition due to long training in club and political life, and the entire separation of one from the other. Idaho women work strenuously for their party candidates one day, and drink tea with each other the next."

GEORGIA

Thirty-two Atlanta suffragists started an endless chain method of advertising Senator Helen Ring Robinson's suffrage lecture, given on Feb. 25, at the Baptist Tabernacle. Each of these suffragists telephoned to a friend, urged her to attend the lecture, asked her to give more time to suffrage, and requested that she call up another friend, and so on in an endless chain.

ILLINOIS

Gov. and Mrs. Dunne and Mayor and Mrs. Thompson will be among the guests of honor at the second annual suffrage ball given by the Chicago Political Equality League. The dance will be given in the gold ballroom of the Congress Hotel, March 6. Mrs. Charles E. Nagely, Mrs. Willard M. McEwen and Mrs. Karl Stecker are committee chairmen assisting Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the league.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Equal Suffrage Association is now a corporation under the laws of Alabama. Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State, Feb. 18. There is no capital stock.

THE FOUNDATION

of good business is the ability to offer satisfactory service, coupled with the readiness of the public to take advantage of this service.

Every effort is made to ensure that those who advertise in the Journal shall be able to comply with this demand, and it only remains for readers to show that they appreciate the care taken, by making use of Journal advertisements as much as possible.

Moreover, it will encourage advertisers to learn that they have come to them as a result of their advertising in The Woman's Journal.

VIRGINIA

The morning after the vote was taken on the suffrage amendment in the Virginia House of Representatives each loyal suffrage representative who had voted for the cause on the previous day found on his desk a dainty buttonhole bouquet of yellow roses. As there were forty of them, the House took on a general appearance of a wedding reception. One cannot help comparing this with such rewards for "proper voting" as a free drink or a greenback.

When the vote was taken on the preceding day, the visitors' galleries were packed with suffragists. Finally the rule against admitting visitors to the floor of the House was suspended and suffragists were given seats among the delegates.

Speaker Houston, in speaking for woman suffrage, said:

"If equal suffrage is really so repugnant to popular government, why are the members of the House afraid to let the voters of Virginia pass on this issue? Cannot the men be trusted to do the right thing?"

Delegate Henley, from Williamsburg, representing one of he oldest permanent white settlements in America, stood out for suffrage.

"I represent in this House the old capital of Virginia and a constituency which is, perhaps, the most conservative in the commonwealth," said Mr. Henley.

"But I am not afraid to trust the women with a voice in government, and I am not afraid to trust the men of Virginia to decide the question of whether they shall be admitted to a part of their affairs.

"I am certain that if the women of 200 years ago had come to the ancient house of burgesses at Williamsburg and asked the lawmakers there for what they are asking at your hands today, they would have received it."

TENNESSEE

The final night of the recent Nashville Automobile Show was Suffrage Night, and speeches were made by Mrs. Guilford Dudley. Mrs. John M. Kenny, Mrs. Leslie Warner, Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough, and Miss Jane Thompson of New York, national organizer. The Hippodrome was decorated in yellow and white, suffrage colors, with pennants and flags in large numbers flying from every portion of the big auditorium.

The Pulaski Equal Suffrage League has organized a branch league composed of some of the boarding pupils of Martin College. There are fifty members, with the following named officers: Miss Edwin Gaines, president; Miss Emma Faires, vice-president; Miss Annie Ruth Lee, secretary.

Mrs. W. J. Morrison, president of the Sumner County League, has inaugurated an interesting method of spreading suffrage doctrine throughout that county by offering ten dollars for the best paper on equal suffrage, the participants being limited to the high school and colleges in the county.

Miss Jane Thompson, national organizer, went to Memphis last week, where she will work until the middle of March. An evening parade through the business centers of the city was held Feb. 26, when suffragists marched down Main street with red fire and brass bands.

CONNECTICUT

A full and representative audience assembled at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, Feb. 21, to confer with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on plans for a campaign in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, gave an account of organization for State campaigns and spoke of the inter-relation between National and State work. Mrs. Porritt told the exact status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the progress that it had made in the present session of Congress.

Immediately on Mrs. Catt's arrival she made her opening address outlining the purpose of the conference, and her desire for co-ordinated work with the State associations. This address was followed by a report from Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor, who had acted as chairman of Congressional work in Connecticut from the end of the New York State campaign. An adjournment was then taken for lunch. Immediately after lunch a report was read by Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, of the work that had been done by her organization in support of the amendment. As Mrs. Hepburn explained, this was given at the desire of Mrs. Catt, and it enabled the audience to understand the situation as it stood up to the time of the conference.

Mrs. Catt gave a longer address in the afternoon, speaking from a chair on an improvised platform, as she was not well able to stand in consequence of the fall that she had recently had.

During the conference speeches were also made by Miss Ruutz-Rees, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Seton. Mrs. Rogers confined herself to an appeal for the campaign States.

NEBRASKA

A suffrage bazar is being planned by the Omaha Suffrage Association to be held about March 18. Cakes, candies, fancy work, rag rugs and parcel post packages will be for sale, and the proceeds will go to fill the pledge of $50 to the State fund. A committee composed of Mesdames W. H. Hatteroth, G. W. Covell, Herbert McCoy, Thomas Brown, Sherman Felt, S. A. Capen and Thor Jorgenson have arrangements in charge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Susan Walker FitzGerald and Mrs. Winston Churchill were the speakers at the State Congressional Conference held in Manchester on Monday after the large public meeting Sunday night. Regarding the conference, the Manchester Union said it was "the most significant of its kind ever held in New Hampshire, the interest, as expressed through the attendance, the undivided attention accorded the speakers and questions asked during the open forum telling their own story of the onward march of the cause and of awakening interest in all directions."

Miss Martha S. Kimsball, of Portsmouth, president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, opened the meeting. About 200 delegates and members representing all sections of the State took part in the conference.

The Sunday night meeting, at which over 1200 were present, is said to be the largest audience ever assembled in the State to hear equal suffrage discussed.

NEW YORK

New suffrage headquarters have been opened by the New York State Suffrage Party on Broadway, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets. There was a housewarming on Wednesday evening.

A coaching party had a parade in New York City on Wednesday to advertise the suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening next. In the bus were Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. E. R. Stang and Mrs. Gordon Norrie. Miss Ermine Kahn bugled from the top of the bus.

Squadrons of suffragists on foot will go out today, and, led by young women wearing sandwich boards showing the ball posters, will advertise the Hippodrome Ballet and Sousa's Band, which are to be features of the ball. Among squad leaders will be Mrs. Frank Keep, Mrs. N. B. Morgan, Miss Fannie Lawson, Miss Virginia Thorburne, Miss Edith Goode and Miss Portia Willis.

"The least a woman can live on, maintaining her self-respect and health, is $8.50 a week," Professor William Zebina Ripley, of Harvard University, told the students of Vassar College recently. He said men had fixed wages since the middle ages, and urged Vassar to take steps in the work of standardizing the wages of women. He said the time was past when women would be content to work and accept whatever payment they could get.

NEW JERSEY

The twelve newly appointed chairmen of the twelve New Jersey Congressional districts attended the conference on congressional work held by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in Newark, Feb. 25. The congressional chairmen of the districts are:

First, Mrs. Robert A. Irving, Haddonfield; second, Miss Lulu H. Marvel, Atlantic City; third, Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Jr., New Brunswick; fourth, Mrs. George M. La Monte, Bound Brook; fifth, Mrs. Durbin Van Vleck, Boonton; sixth, Mrs. William H. Peters, Rutherford; seventh, Mrs. Daniel Van Winkle, Paterson; eighth, Mrs. George T. Vickers, Jersey City; ninth, Mrs. Frederic Adams, Orange; tenth, Mrs. William T. Ropes, Montclair; eleventh, Mrs. Thomas G. Haight, Jersey City; twelfth, Mrs. James Billington, Jersey City.

Mrs. Edward F. Feickert of Plainfield, State president, presided at the conference, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, presented a plan to the district chairmen for bringing pressure to bear upon the New Jersey Senators and Representatives, in urging them to assist in obtaining the passage of the Sutherland-Mondell amendment to the United States Constitution.

MINNESOTA

About $2,000 was pledged in a few minutes to help the campaign for a federal amendment, at the mass meeting held in Minneapolis, Feb. 17, at which Mrs. Sara Bard Field spoke. For a week preceeding this meeting, the Congressional Union had a store on one of the principal corners for advertising purposes, the windows decorated with suffrage banners, pictures and dolls.

WISCONSIN

The conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be held in Milwaukee, March 24 and 25. There is to be a great mass meeting on the night of the 24th to which the public will be invited. The conference sessions will be attended by delegates from every woman's and civic club of the State. A general invitation has been issued to these clubs to send one delegate for every ten members.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the conference will be chairmanned by Mrs. H. A. Rogers of Milwaukee. The program committee is made up of Mrs. H. M. Youmans, Waukesha, the State president; Mrs. Ben A. Hooper, Oshkosh, and Mrs. Rogers.

At a recent meeting of the executive board held in Waukesha, Miss Harriet Bain was appointed to succeed Mrs. E. S. Jordan as chairman of the finance committee. Miss Emily Robinson, who had resigned as treasurer, was persuaded to remain in the office until the close of the fiscal year in December.

After the next issue of the Wisconsin Citizen, the organization's monthly paper, it was decided to publish the organ quarterly and to make it a bulletin in the form of a news letter.

The standing committees for the year were named as follows: Legislative, Mrs. Hooper; finance, Miss Bain; educational, Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush of Portage; literature, Miss Ada James of Richland Center; press, Mrs. B. C. Gudden of Oshkosh; lecture, Mrs. Jastrow; organization, Mrs. Witter.

TEXAS

Miss Elizabeth Freeman devoted the week beginning Feb. 28 to organization work in Tarrant County, speaking at Birdville, Fort Worth, Grapevine, Keller, Mansfield, Arlington and Handley.

INDIANA

The campaign begun by the State Equal Suffrage Association to interview all the candidates for nomination before the primaries on March 7 has been pushed vigorously. Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, press chairman, writes:

"Should any candidate attempt to avoid being interviewed at Indianapolis, he will run into requests for recognition of women politically in all his campaigning until the primaries, and an attempt will be made to bring special pressure to bear upon him from the women of his home district.

"It will be impossible for a man to dodge everywhere. Inevitably, before the primaries, he will have to face the issue, and no candidate for nomination March 7 can receive the place upon the ticket, if the plans of the State association are carried out by local clubs, without knowing that there is a well-organized sentiment in behalf of the enfranchisement of woman in the State of Indiana. This special drive is being made at this time on candidates before the primaries, so that it cannot be said, as has been said in the past, that a nominee or official has not been acquainted with the wishes of his constituents in this regard."

After her trip from Indianapolis, Mrs. Ray said: "I am greatly encouraged over the situation. There has been no disposition to refuse interviews or to avoid the issue, and the campaign will have a tremendous educational effect upon the politicians of the State. I was treated everywhere just as courteously as the men of Illinois treat their [illegible] before the election, and 'that is [illegible]'"

IOWA

The week of March 6 is "Suffrage Week" in Osage, and will contain a mass meeting and meetings in various parts of the county, an evening at the moving picture show, where suffrage films will be shown, a union church meeting and a banquet. Mrs. Albert McMahon, who has just come into Iowa to remain during the campaign months by courtesy of the Minnesota suffragists, is the moving power back of all this activity.

Mrs. McMahon says that the Minnesota State Suffrage Association will hold its spring conference in Fairmount, which is so close to the Iowa border that those attending the conference will be pleased to come into Iowa to fill speaking engagements. Prominent suffragists from St. Paul and Minneapolis will be in attendance at this gathering.

On March 3 and 4 a suffrage convention was held in Wayne County. Mrs. H. K. Evans of Corydon is the chairman for that county. Miss Grace Ballard, organizer for the eighth district, presided at the sessions, and Judge W. H. Tedford of Corydon addressed the evening mass meeting at the Women's clubhouse.

Council Bluffs suffragists turned out to a suffrage tea which was held last Saturday in the library of that city. Many plans are under way and much is promised for the future. Mrs. Leonard Everett, daughter of Mrs. B. F. Elbert of Des Moines, is the president of the Council Bluffs Suffrage League and Miss Caroline Dodge, vice-president. Miss Dodge is the chairman of the committee on speakers and Mrs. Page Morrison is chairman of publicity. Mrs. Harriett Hamilton will have charge of the suffrage census.

Miss Helen M. Eacker of Delphos, Kansas, arrived last Sunday to take charge of the seventh district.

A number of the county suffrage associations have opened headquarters and are decorating their rooms with banners, posters and display signs. Cedar County has opened headquarters on the ground floor of the bank building and have announced that they will keep open house from now until June 5.

Grinnell is to have a joint college and town meeting March 4, with Dean Fanny Gates and Mrs. H. W. Spaulding in charge of the arrangements.

Miss Mary Davis is the new county chairman of Audubon County, and Mrs. L. Lighthall will have charge of the work in Fort Dodge.

The first Young Women's Suffrage Association to be organized in the State is at Sioux City. Twenty-four charming maids and young matrons are enrolled, and the aim of the club is to get votes for equal suffrage from the young men of the city. Miss Blanche Betz is the president; Mrs. Royal Bond Comstock, secretary, and Miss Jaunita Walker, treasurer.

KENTUCKY

A congressional conference will be held in Louisville at the Seelbach Hotel, March 27 and 28.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be present.

Preliminary plans have been made by the Fayette Equal Rights Association for a meeting to be held in Louisville, March 4, to be addressed by Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado. Mrs. Robinson will spend a week in Kentucky addressing suffrage gatherings.

MICHIGAN

The congressional campaign conference of Michigan suffragists will be held in Detroit, March 22 and 23. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will speak.

Active plans are being made by Detroit suffrage workers to entertain the large number of delegates who will come to the city for the conference.

CANADA REFUSES FEDERAL BALLOT

Central Government Disregards Wishes of Manitoba by Defeating Pugsley Bill

The resolution providing that Canadian women should be allowed to vote at federal elections in any Province where they could vote at Provincial elections was defeated in the House of Commons, Feb. 28.

The measure was introduced by William Pugsley and was opposed by the Government.

Despite the fact that the Manitoba Legislature voted unanimously that the women of that Province should have full equal suffrage, their wishes have been partially overruled by the central Government at Ottawa. The women of Manitoba will vote at all Provincial elections.

In one of the Southern legislatures, we are told, there is a statesman who opposed woman suffrage on the ground that women must remain on their pedestals.

He is now opposing the admission of women to the state university on the ground that their presence would "defile those sacred precincts."—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. George W. Dibert, of Johnstown, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State, announced last week that the suffragists of Pennsylvania again will submit their amendment to the Legislature at the next session.

Mrs. Dibert, with Mrs. George H. Orlady, of Huntingdon, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, was in Pittsburg at a conference with county leaders from the western section of the State. She also announced that suffragists would be active in the May primaries and would ask every candidate to go upon record concerning woman suffrage.

"We carried thirty-three counties in Pennsylvania last fall," said Mrs. Dibert, "and members of the Legislature cannot ignore this fact, together with the records we made in the other thirty-four counties. We have not the slightest doubt that sentiment will force the Legislature to pass our bills."

The Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia County met in convention Feb. 26, at the Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia.

The retiring chairman of the party, Mrs. George A. Piersol, was presented with a basket of flowers, and in the heart of one of the tulips she found a gold pin with Woman Suffrage Party enamelled on its surface.

The officers nominated at the primary election were elected by the convention.

At the afternoon and evening sittings $3,000 for the maintenance of headquarters and propaganda purposes was raised by subscription, and promises were made of several hundred dollars more for organizers.

WEBB TRIES TO DODGE VOTE

Chairman of House Judiciary says No Reconsideration of Postponement Vote is Possible but Suffrage Members Will not Uphold Him

Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee has given a surprise to advocates of woman suffrage seeking a reconsideration of the vote to postpone until next December final committee action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Representative Webb has informed officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that no reconsideration of the vote is possible at this session. He declares that following the vote for postponement recently taken in executive session, Representative Whaley of South Carolina moved to "reconsider the vote and lay on the table" the report of the sub-committee on the suffrage amendment, that his motion carried, and that under strict parliamentary rules this precludes action on any motion to reconsider.

"Apparently Mr. Webb put one over on the members of his committee who favor the suffrage amendment," says a bulletin from the Congressional Committee. The vote to postpone action for this session was close, being nine to seven, with five members of the committee absent. At least four of the absentees favor woman suffrage and would have voted against postponement and for an immediate favorable report had they been present.

Furthermore, the seven suffrage congressmen attending the meeting made no attempt to defeat Mr. Whaley's motion blocking reconsideration, and in fact paid little attention to it, on the theory that the parliamentary rules applying to the House did not apply to the committee, and that they could later carry a motion to reconsider when all their forces were present.

Chairman Webb holds that the committee is governed by the same parliamentary rules as those that control the House, and that under those rules he cannot and will not entertain any motion to reconsider the vote by which the suffrage amendment was put over until after election.

The suffrage members of the Judiciary Committee scoff at the idea that Mr. Webb can maintain such a position. They say they will grant the request of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, to have the vote reconsidered, and that in due time, presumably when they can rally their forces at a future committee meeting, they will contest Chairman Webb's position.

Mrs. Roessing, speaking for the National Association, says that she is confident of being able to secure a reconsideration, friends of the amendment having assured her that it could and would be done. It is said that some of the members of the committee are ready to take the question before the House in case Chairman Webb declines to modify his present position.

BUREAU REPORTS ON LOW WAGES

Many Women Workers Receive Less Than Sufficient to Maintain Decent Living Standard

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor has just issued a summary of its report on the condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States.

The establishments included in the bureau's investigation employed more than 335,000 persons, of whom over 167,000, or approximately 50 per cent., were women or girls. The most striking feature of this great labor force was the extreme youthfulness of those employed.

In three of the industry groups, the Southern cotton group, the glass industry, and the Pennsylvania silk group, more than two-thirds of the female employees were found to be under 20 years of age. On the other hand, the proportion 25 years of age and over was large enough to suggest the need for vocational training for girls.

The importance of married women among these wage earners is shown by the fact that of 27 industries studied, only three were found in which the proportion of married women among those 20 years of age and over was under 10 per cent., and from this it runs up to two-fifths, and in one industry even to three-fifths.

In the four industries which were the subject of intensive study, it was found that in some 5,000 families from 82 to 98 per cent. of the families had girls 16 years of age and over at work, and that from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the girls of this age group in these families were wage earners.

One of the most significant facts disclosed by the investigation in almost all industries was the large proportion of woman wage earners who were paid low wages, wages in many cases inadequate to supply a reasonable standard of living for women dependent upon their own earnings for support. In the group of women employed in the four great industries, cotton, men's ready-made clothing, glass and silk, from two-fifths to two-thirds of those 16 years of age and over earned less than $6 a week.

In another group of twenty-three industries, an examination of the earnings of over 38,000 women, 18 years of age and over, showed that 41 per cent. earned less than $6 a week.

The report shows that the employment of children was both extensive and serious; not only were children found employed in great numbers, but they were found employed below the legal age; employed at work legally prohibited to children of their years; employed for illegally long hours and at illegal times; employed through evasions of the law and under false certificates of age, as well as under many other undesirable conditions.

In spite of all of this, evidence was found of a decrease in the relative number of children employed, and very plain indications that a public sentiment against their exploitation is making itself felt effectively.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Rowe-Eaton incident in Chicago is "no more an argument against suffrage than death by drowning is an argument against bathing," says the Topeka Capital.

A woman in Louisiana may be a witness to any legal document except her husband's will, instead of being unable to serve in any case, as was stated in the Journal of Jan. 8. The following statement from Attorney C. J. Boatner of Franklin, La., makes clear this point: "The only limitation I know of is that a married woman cannot be a witness to the will of her husband; otherwise she has the same capacity as a witness that a man has." Prior to 1908, when the law was changed, a woman could not act as witness to a legal document.

The Anti-Suffrage Association of Washington, D. C., has recently moved into new quarters on 14th street. Directly underneath is a circulating library, over the entrance to which is a sign in large letters: New Fiction.

The vocal score of "Melinda and Her Sisters," the suffrage musical play, has been published by the G. Schirmer Company. The consensus of critical opinion is to the effect that the music is attractive and full of melody. Several of the songs, particularly "The U. S. Volunteer" and "Carry On," found especial favor.

The interpretation of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," given by Edward Howard Griggs in his lectures of last week in Boston brought out his position on votes for women. He said: "This is not a lecture on woman suffrage, but I am for it; I cannot remember when I did not believe in it."

The race question is going to figure in the activities of the anti-suffragists, was announced in a statement issued this week by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. 'Home rule, white supremacy, and State rights," Mrs. Dodge says, is to be the motto of a new anti-suffrage association just organized by the women of Alabama, of which Miss N. V. Baker of Selma is president.

For the first time in history, a public meeting of native women was recently held in Jutpur, British India. Indian women are so awakened by the work for war relief that their age-long customs of isolation and silence are fast being broken. One Indian lady gathered together her own audience and made so spirited a speech in Marhati that she collected 500 roubles for hospital supplies.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:**

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; referred to the Judiciary Committee, Representative Webb, chairman; reported by sub-committee to full committee without recommendation and referred back to sub-committee with instructions to hold it and all suffrage resolutions until Dec. 14. Now before sub-committee, composed of Representatives Carlin of Virginia, Gard of Ohio, Whaley of South Carolinia, Taggart of Kansas, Democrats; and Volstead of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, and Morgan of Oklahoma, Republicans.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota ...	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia .	76 8	28 1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

An amendment is now being considered in the Kentucky Legislature.

"A young woman has been made assistant manager of one of the savings banks in St. Louis, notwithstanding the fact that the president of the bank had to lose the best secretary that he ever had in order that she might be promoted to a position that he knew she could fill with credit to herself and the bank," says the Des Moines Register.

A man who is quoted in the Globe-Democrat says that he has never known a woman who has been a trusted, confidential employee to betray the trust, but that he has known men to make political capital of what they knew. Of course, there are thousands of men who can be trusted not to betray business secrets, but it is significant that women have outlived the silly accusation that a woman cannot keep a secret.

MRS. KERN SEES INJUSTICE IN WOMEN'S VOICELESS SHARE

Wife of Indiana Senator Declares Part of Women's Divine Right to Take Responsibilites of Government—Women Can Be Wise As Well As Womanly

Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of Senator Kern of Indiana, one of the Democratic leaders in the United States Senate, recently made her first public speech for woman suffrage, before the members of the Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues.

While Mrs. Kern has been interested in suffrage for several years, it was not until last month that she took an active part in the work.

"It is an injustice to the women of the country to withhold the right of government from them," said Mrs. Kern. "It is a part of women's divine right to take part in the responsibilities of the government under which she has to live. There is no duty or obligation which she is not perfectly competent to perform.

"It is said that the woman is not physically able to bear arms, and for that reason should not be entitled to vote. If this were true, then the vote of the prize-fighter would be more worthy than that of the college professor. Are not the women of Europe demonstrating at the present time that they are able to go into the fields of endeavor that men have formerly occupied and conduct them as effectively as the men have done? It has been said that a nation can rise no higher than the average level of its women.

"There are some branches of the government which are closely allied with the home. Health, hygiene and sanitation of the home are subjects which the women should know. Women are able to hold and manage property, they are admitted to the bar and the medical profession; they conduct the public libraries and the schools of the community.

"I believe that the question of suffrage has passed the experimental stage. It is possible for the women to be wise as well as womanly. I do not say that all the evils of our city or State would disappear if the women were permitted to vote, but it is an injustice to her that she is not given a voice in the affairs of State.

"From the minute she is capable of understanding, does she not hear all public questions, all political issues discussed freely—and are they not subjects that affect home life? She knows that the interests which our grandmothers controlled within the walls of the home—food, water, clothing, education and moral conditions—are controlled today by boards of aldermen, State Legislatures and Congress. She knows that it is the business of women, as mothers and housekeepers, to have a special knowledge of important features of public work—those relating to children, schools, playgrounds and the protection of the weak and young. Politics enters the home in every way—in the water we drink, the gas we burn, the food we eat and the very air we breathe."

FEDERAL WIDOWS' AID NIGGARDLY

U. S. Law Grants Average of $900 to Widows, Who Face Early Dependence on Charity

The explosion on the United States submarine E-2 at its berth in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Jan. 15, killed four men and severely injured ten. Three of the killed and six of the seriously injured were civilian workmen employed by the United States government as plumbers and as yard workmen.

Two plumbers left dependent widows who, under the terms of the present antiquated compensation law of the United States, will be granted as indemnity their husbands' wages for one year only. As these men were earning, respectively, $4 and $2 a day, it is probable that one widow will receive from the federal government little more than $1200, and the other as little as $600, for the loss of a husband. Both face the prospect of early dependence upon the charity of the community.

"In none of the thirty-three American States and territories possessing compensation laws would indemnity have been so niggardly," says John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

OKLAHOMA'S BILL LOST IN SENATE

Measure Passed House by Vote of 62 to 15—No Chance of Reconsideration This Year

The question of equal suffrage will not go before the voters of Oklahoma this year, for it was killed in the Senate committee to which it had been referred. There is no chance for further action, as the Legislature has adjourned. The bill passed the House of Representatives on Feb. 12 by a vote of 62 to 15.

There are thousands of men who cannot see woman's suffrage until they see it walking through the streets.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

Professional and Business Women

The Journal's subscribers are women; many of them in business or professional work whose services should be of value to many other women, also subscribers of the Journal. Last spring the Journal began a classified column under the title SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. It has already served many suffragists both in the telling of services which they wished to sell and in telling others of services which they might wish to buy. No doubt there are many others who could profit by a like advertising investment.. The rate in the Suffrage Exchange is only two cents a word for fifteen words or more.

If you are a business woman, sell real estate or insurance; or are an architect, lawyer, lecturer, reader, etc., perhaps the Suffrage Exchange can help you. I would be glad to advise you. Address Jos. B. Hosmer, advertising manager.

The support that comes from the college presidents in Iowa is particularly valuable. The State Association recently had a letter from Homer H. Seerley of the State Teachers' College, saying: "I shall take pleasure in emphasizing the claims of suffrage in almost every address I shall make, particularly as I am sincerely in favor of the objects that woman suffrage seeks."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," should be on every suffragist's piano. The complete score, all the songs and music, only two dollars, at your music dealer, or send the coupon to the publishers.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

G. Schirmer, Inc. (Dept. P)
34 E. 3d Street, New York City.

Please send to address below..... copies of "Melinda and Her Sisters," Mrs. Belmont's Suffrage Play, at $2.00 each, postpaid.

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WOMAN LAWYER

CORA A. BENNESON, counsellor-at-law, 3 Phillips Place, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cam. 5045-J. Member Massachusetts Bar Association. (10)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother. 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

SEEDS 20 Packages High Grade Flower Seeds 5 Bulbs. Pine Tree Nursery, Pemaquid, Me. **10c**

SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR U. S. Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-124, Rochester, N. Y. (13)

WIFE NO LONGER AN APPENDAGE

Woman a Legal Entity Even Though Married, Says N. Y. Supreme Court Decision

In a decision this week by Justice Shearn of the New York Supreme Court it was declared that the old English law that made a man paramount in his home and over all that it held had been set aside, and a new law set up in its place.

The question arose when counsel for the Rev. Burton Howard Lee quoted the Morcein case of 1842 as authority for Mr. Lee's keeping a child that had been awarded to its mother in a previous separation agreement.

The Morcein decision was to the effect that the very being and legal existence of a woman was suspended during marriage, or was at least consolidated into that of her husband. The decision also said that the husband could not make an agreement with his wife because that would be equivalent to admitting that she had an existence apart from himself. Justice Shearn said that the world had moved since that day and that "it is not to be believed that any enlightened court would subscribe to the statement that the very being or legal existence of a woman is suspended during marriage."

DEPLORES KEEPING WOMEN FROM ART

Stokowski Thinks They Have Peculiar Emotional Capacities Valuable in Symphonies

An "incomprehensible blunder" is being made in the exclusion of women from symphony orchestras, in the opinion of one of the leading orchestra conductors, Mr. Leopold Stokowski. His verdict is based on a recognition of the peculiar capacities of women for this field of work, according to the Literary Digest, which quotes an article by Mr. Stokowski in the March Craftsman: "The peculiar spirit that women put into music, their kind of enthusiasm, their devotion to anything they undertake, would be invaluable in the formation of symphony orchestras. . . . . In addition to their delight in their work, they are quick to get the meaning of a score, nimble-witted in taking in a new idea, and most conscientious about appointments, time, and practice.

"We are deliberately shutting away great forces for beauty and progress by leaving women out of our scheme of things in the art-world. We are sacrificing accomplishment to tradition; for the sake of not making the effort of opening our spiritual eyes we are leaving unused a power of achievement as great, it seems to me, as the electricity in the clouds which we have not yet learned to bring to our homes to help us live our lives more easily and comfortably."

In a circular sent out from the bureau of Indian affairs in the Department of the Interior at Washington, Mr. Cato Sells, the Commissioner, says: "There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as a burden bearer.

FLORIDA TEPEE CARRIES SLOGAN

"Votes for Women" Sign Found Even in Everglades by Prominent New Yorkers

A story went the rounds of Palm Beach, Fla., last week, according to the New York Times, about Herbert Carpenter, whose wife is a New York suffrage leader. With Adolph Lewisohn and Alfred Rossin, two other prominent New Yorkers, Mr. Carpenter went fifty-three miles into the Everglades by automobile, passing several Indian villages of wigwams. Over the entrance of a tepee of a Seminole chief hung this sign:

"Votes for women." It was burned in wood. Investigation showed it had been nailed up by a group of suffragists.

"You simply can't get away from it," said Mrs. Carpenter enthusiastically.

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

In his speech at the Gridiron Club dinner in Washington Feb. 26, President Wilson said:

"The point in national affairs, gentlemen, never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field of principle. The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency. It was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundations than those, it builds on the sand and not upon solid rock. . . .

"They were ready to stake everything for an idea, and that idea was not expediency but justice. And the infinite difficulty of public affairs, gentlemen, is not to discover the signs of the heaven and the directions of the wind, but to square the things you do by the not simple but complicated standards of justice. Justice has nothing to do with expediency. Justice has nothing to do with any temporary standard whatever. It is rooted and grounded in the fundamental instincts of humanity. . . .

"There is only one way in which to determine how the future of the United States is going to be projected, and that is by looking back and seeing which way the line ran which led up to the present moment of power and of opportunity."

President Wilson has declared himself in favor of equal suffrage. The question whether women should receive enfranchisement through State or federal action is entirely one of expediency. The question whether the absence of a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform of 1912 should prevent a nation-wide woman suffrage amendment is entirely one of expediency. Justice demands that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be carried out with respect to women in the shortest possible way, and at the earliest possible moment.

Will President Wilson not use his complete influence now for justice to the women of this country?

PUTS ARGUMENTS IN THE RECORD

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Submits Digest of Opinions Favorable to Equal Suffrage

Senator Thomas of Colorado presented to the United States Senate on Feb. 19, a memorandum consisting of a digest of expression of opinion on the subject of equal suffrage, which he asked to have printed in the Congressional Record. The request was granted.

This memorandum tells where woman suffrage is already in effect and shows by election figures that women do use the ballot where they have it and that the number of women's votes increases at successive elections. The memorandum also includes a long list of testimonies from governors and public officials in suffrage States, endorsements by national organizations, and favorable opinions from men prominent in various departments of national life.

The New York Evening Post of Feb. 29 issued an excellent suffrage supplement.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE BEACON TO INDIA

Niece of Tagore Says American Workers Are Inspiration to All Disfranchised Women

American suffragists may feel that they have had a share in the advance of the woman movement in India, Miss Dorothy King told the Suffrage Extension League of Springfield, Mass., at a meeting Feb. 23. She quoted one of the leaders in the Indian movement, a niece of Rabindranath Tagore, to the effect that the one thing that gave her courage to go back to her task in India after her American education was the example of perseverance and courage set by suffrage leaders in this country. The progress and hope of the women of India was well expressed, she said, by this story which a man told to Americans who inquired what his countrywomen had accomplished: Once there was a man who was very skilful with the snake-whip. He showed his friend a fly on the ceiling; he flickered a whip, and the fly was dead. He pointed to a wasp; he flicked a whip, and the wasp was dead. Then his friend pointed out a hornet. No, he said, he never tried to get a hornet. His friend urged him; no, he said, he never had killed a hornet that way, and he knew he never could. "How do you know you couldn't?" asked the friend. "Because," said he, "hornets are organized."

The increase in the number of girls of school age in Kansas is nearly twice as large as the increase in the number of boys in the last ten years, according to a compilation of the 1915 decennial census returns, made last week in the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State board of agriculture.

Women of Atlantic City, N. J., for the first time attended business sessions of the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 25. The invitation was extended for the purpose of arousing community interest in housing and sanitation.

SASKATCHEWAN MAY FOLLOW SOON

Enthusiasm is Manifest When Government's Intention to Give Suffrage is Announced

Minister of Agriculture Motherwell of Saskatchewan writes to Mrs. P. C. West of Kindersley, in that province, as follows, describing the session at which the Premier expressed the intention of the government to introduce equal franchise measures:

"Outside of our legislative members the assembly was practically filled up with ladies, and the enthusiasm was very marked, especially at the moment that the Premier announced the intention of the government to give equal franchise at this session of the Legislature. Don't you think, Mrs. West, the ladies of our Province are getting a pretty good valentine handed out to them this 14th day of February?"

HOPE RUNS HIGH IN EMPIRE STATE

Assembly Expected to Act Favorably on Plan to Resubmit Question to Electorate

The resolution to submit the woman suffrage amendment to the voters of New York again in 1917 was on order of final passage in the Assembly this week.

A majority of the members are pledged to support it, and a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee are also pledged to report out the resolution in the upper house. A story of superb political generalship on the part of the suffrage leaders is told in the New York Tribune of Feb. 28.

"Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, each of whom is supposed to have absolute control over his respective house, had depended upon the committees to kill the measure. They received their first jolt last Tuesday, when the suffrage amendment was called up in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

"Chairman Knight, knowing that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and other suffragists had pledged a majority of the members, in a state of consternation rushed to Speaker Sweet's room. The Speaker was out, but later was found in the executive chamber. He could offer no suggestion to frustrate the will of the majority of the members of the committee, and the resolution was reported by a vote of 11 to 1.

"When Senator Brown learned of this action he went into the committee room with Speaker Sweet, and it is understood that the Speaker was accused of 'messing' up the plans to beat the resolution in committee. The Senate postponed action for two weeks, which meant that it was put up to the Assembly to kill the resolution on the floor of the House.

"Speaker Sweet, however, resented the criticism of his course, and it is understood that he will make no effort to stop the Assembly from passing the resolution, and will put it up to the Senate to do the assassinating, if that is possible."

SUFFRAGE MAKES PARTIES CAREFUL

Westerner, Although Conservative, States That Woman's Ballot Has Improved Them

A "conservative statement" as to the results of equal suffrage in the West was given by Senator Allen of Baltimore County during the debate last week, when the Maryland Senate passed the woman suffrage amendment for the first time in its history.

"I talked to a number of people last summer in different parts of he West," said Senator Allen, "and I remember particularly one man in Los Angeles, a man by the name of Dr. Alden. Dr. Alden seemed to me to be a very conservative and a very intelligent man, and I asked him what was the result. This was the substance of what he said. He says: It has not changed the majorities of the old parties. They remain much as they had always been, and it has made each party a little more careful in its nominations, and therefore it has done good here.' I thought that conservative consideration of the question and the conclusions drawn therefrom were encouraging to the matter of woman suffrage."

LAST LAUGHS

"Some men uses big words," said Uncle Eben, "de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but dey don't reppersent no real meat."—Christian Register

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Teacher: "Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?" Johnny: "It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothing.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Wife: "Only think of those soldiers, Jack! Going through barbwire and poison gases, and iron spikes and—"

Jack: "I'm going through the criticisms of my last novel right now."

There is a story that when a sergeant-major was questioning a man about his religious denomination the man said he had none. "Then you don't believe in the commandment about keeping the Sabbath day?" said the sergeant-major. "No," answered the man, promptly. "You're just the man I want to clean the orderly room out on Sundays," said the sergeant-major.—Christian Life.

A visitor to a hospital for soldiers was surprised to hear one of the patients being addressed by the nurses by his Christian name, it being customary to address patients by their last names only. Upon inquiry as to why this distinction was accorded to this particular soldier, the reply was:

"Well, we can't very well call him by his last name."

"But why not?" queried the visitor.

"You see," was the overwhelming answer, "his surname is Love, and it's rather awkward."—Tit-Bits.

This freshly gathered anti-suffrage pearl was found in Greene County, New York, by Miss Stella Crossley, suffrage organizer:

"No, indeed!" said an anti there last week, "I don't believe in women voting! Why, they don't know how to vote!"

"Well, of course, one learns by doing. If you're not allowed to go near the ice, you can't learn to skate; but then I'm not so sure that all the boys of twenty-one know much about voting, either," a suffragist demurred.

"Why, of course they do. They're trained to know," maintained the anti. "But who trains them?" "Why their mothers, of course, and if they don't train 'em they ought to!"